

11567

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

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AREAWIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT PLANNING AREA AND AGENCY DESIGNATIONS



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FEB 1 1978

APRIL 1975

Prepared for the
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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM

Statewide Planning Program

The Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program, a division of the Department of Administration, is the central planning agency for state government. The work of the Program is guided by the State Planning Council, comprised of state, local, public, and federal representatives. The objectives of the Program are to plan for the physical, economic, and social development of the state; to coordinate the activities of governmental agencies and private individuals and groups within this framework of plans and programs; and to provide planning assistance to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the agencies of state government.

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State of Rhode Island

AREA AND AGENCY DESIGNATIONS
FOR AN
AREAWIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 208 OF THE
FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 1972

FEB 1 1978
COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER

submitted to the

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region I
John F. Kennedy Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

April, 1975

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NOAA
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State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, PROVIDENCE

Philip W. Noel
Governor

April 23, 1975

Mr. John A. S. McGlennon
Regional Administrator
United States Environmental
Protection Agency
John F. Kennedy Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

Dear Mr. McGlennon:

In accordance with my letter of December 20, 1974, regarding my intent to designate an areawide waste treatment management planning area and agency, I am formally submitting the attached documentation in support of these designations.

The area designated includes all thirty-nine Rhode Island communities and two neighboring communities in Massachusetts-- Millville and Blackstone. I refer you to the attached documentation for the exact boundaries of the area.

This area designation includes, for certain purposes, the Town of Tiverton, Rhode Island, which has signed a conditional resolution of intent to participate in the 208 planning process with other communities in the Lower Taunton River Basin. The 208 plan for the Lower Taunton River Basin will be prepared by the Southeast Regional Planning and Economic Development District (Massachusetts) in coordination with the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program. Coordination will also be maintained with the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission for the Massachusetts communities of Millville and Blackstone.

Also consistent with my expressed intent, I am designating the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program as the agency charged with responsibility for the preparation of the area-wide waste treatment management plan for the designated area.

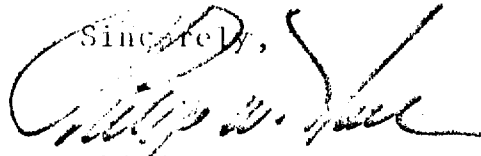
Mr. John A. S. McGlennon

Page 2

April 23, 1975

I also wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the assistance rendered by the Water Quality Branch of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region I, in the preparation of this documentation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Philip W. Noel", written over the word "Sincerely,".

Philip W. Noel
GOVERNOR

Enclosure

PREFACE

When Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500), it recognized that some water quality problems in the United States are of such complexity and severity that they cannot be solved by technology alone. For this reason, the development of an areawide waste treatment planning process is suggested under Section 208 of the Act. Section 208 planning involves itself in areas of severe water pollution control problems, caused by intensive urban-industrial concentrations or other factors. Section 208 calls for the Governor to designate areas which meet the "208" planning area criteria. The Governor must also designate a planning agency to serve each "208" area, according to certain criteria.

The purpose of this document is to present the Rhode Island area and agency designations to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for approval. It has been prepared in accordance with provisions of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 126. In accordance with these provisions, this "designation package" contains explanatory and supporting material for the "208" planning area and agency designated by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, Philip W. Noel.

The first four parts of this document constitute the area designation. Parts One, Two, and Three describe the boundaries and characteristics of the designated area, while Part Four discusses the water quality factors taken into consideration in establishing the need for a 208 plan for the area.

Part Five documents the efforts of the Statewide Planning Program in encouraging local participation. It also includes a list of communities which have expressed their willingness to participate by the passage of a resolution of intent. Part Six discusses the mechanisms and measures taken to assure the participation of the general public in evaluating the Governor's proposals. Among other measures taken, a public hearing on the proposed area and agency designations was held by the Governor's office on April 8, 1975.

Parts Seven and Eight constitute the planning agency designation. Part Seven designates the Department of Administration's Statewide Planning Program as the Governor's designated agency to prepare the "208" plan. Part Eight outlines the authority, structure, planning history, expertise and resources of the Program.

Part Nine, the final narrative section of the designation package, presents a preliminary cost estimate for the preparation of the plan. This estimated total cost is based on a per capita cost estimate for nine general planning activities. A revised and more detailed estimate will be developed through the 208 Work Program currently under preparation.

The following Statewide Planning Program staff members participated in the preparation of this document:

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PART ONE: BOUNDARY OF THE DESIGNATED AREA

Map 1-1 illustrates the boundary of the area designated for areawide waste treatment management planning. In general, the boundary corresponds to that of the state, with one exception: the towns of Millville and Blackstone, Massachusetts have been included within the Rhode Island "208" planning area.

These communities are included in Rhode Island's designated area for the following reasons:

1. Both communities are within the boundary of the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket SMSA;
2. In view of their economic, demographic, and functional relationships to the City of Woonsocket, they have been excluded from the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission (CMRPC) "208" area;
3. The Woonsocket-North Smithfield Facilities Plan recommends that wastewater generated in the Town of Blackstone be treated at the Woonsocket plant¹;
4. The feasibility of utilizing the Woonsocket facility to treat wastewater generated in the Town of Millville will be investigated in the development of the "208" plan.

Planning coordination with the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission (CMRPC) has been initiated and will continue throughout plan formulation. A letter of intent to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the CMRPC is included in Exhibit A.

The Town of Tiverton, Rhode Island, which is in the Fall River SMSA, has been tentatively designated as part of the Massachusetts Lower Taunton River Basin "208" planning area.

A "208" plan for this area will be prepared by the Southeastern (Massachusetts) Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD). Tiverton has been included in the SRPEDD area in light of the recommendation that wastewater generated in the Town of Tiverton, Rhode Island be treated by the City of Fall River, Massachusetts which is presented in the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program's Plan for Sewerage Facility Development.² Tiverton is also included **in the** Rhode Island "208" area for certain purposes which will be documented in the "208" work program. Tiverton will also be requested to designate a representative to serve on the Rhode Island Area-wide Waste Treatment Policy Advisory Committee. Both SRPEDD and

the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program have signed letters of intent to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with regard to "208" planning for Tiverton (See Exhibit A).

These letters of intent also provide for coordinated planning in the Ten Mile River Basin, which includes parts of the cities of Pawtucket and East Providence, Rhode Island as well as five Massachusetts communities. SRPEDD is the designated planning agency for Massachusetts communities in the Ten Mile River Basin. In accordance with the recommendations of the 1970 Regional Study for Water Supply, Sewage Disposal and Drainage for Southeastern Massachusetts, prepared in June, 1970 by Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton for SRPEDD, five alternatives for sewage treatment in the Ten Mile River Basin Communities were considered. The most cost effective solution was determined to be the treatment of all wastewater generated by the Massachusetts communities within Massachusetts. This conclusion was based on an analysis of existing treatment plant configurations, and institutional and financial arrangements.³ Areawide waste treatment management planning for this basin will be carried on with continuous coordination between SRPEDD and the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program.

Continuous coordination of "208" planning efforts will also be maintained between the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program and the Massachusetts Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) which is the "208" planning agency for the greater Boston area. Coordination with MAPC will focus on "208" planning for Bellingham, Massachusetts, which is in the MAPC "208" area. The Interim Basin Plan Woonsocket-North Smithfield Sub-Basin, prepared by the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program, recommended that the future waste treatment needs of the southern portion of Bellingham be met by the Woonsocket treatment plant.⁴ The Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program has initiated coordination with MAPC through a letter of intent to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with regard to "208" planning for Bellingham, Massachusetts (See Exhibit A).

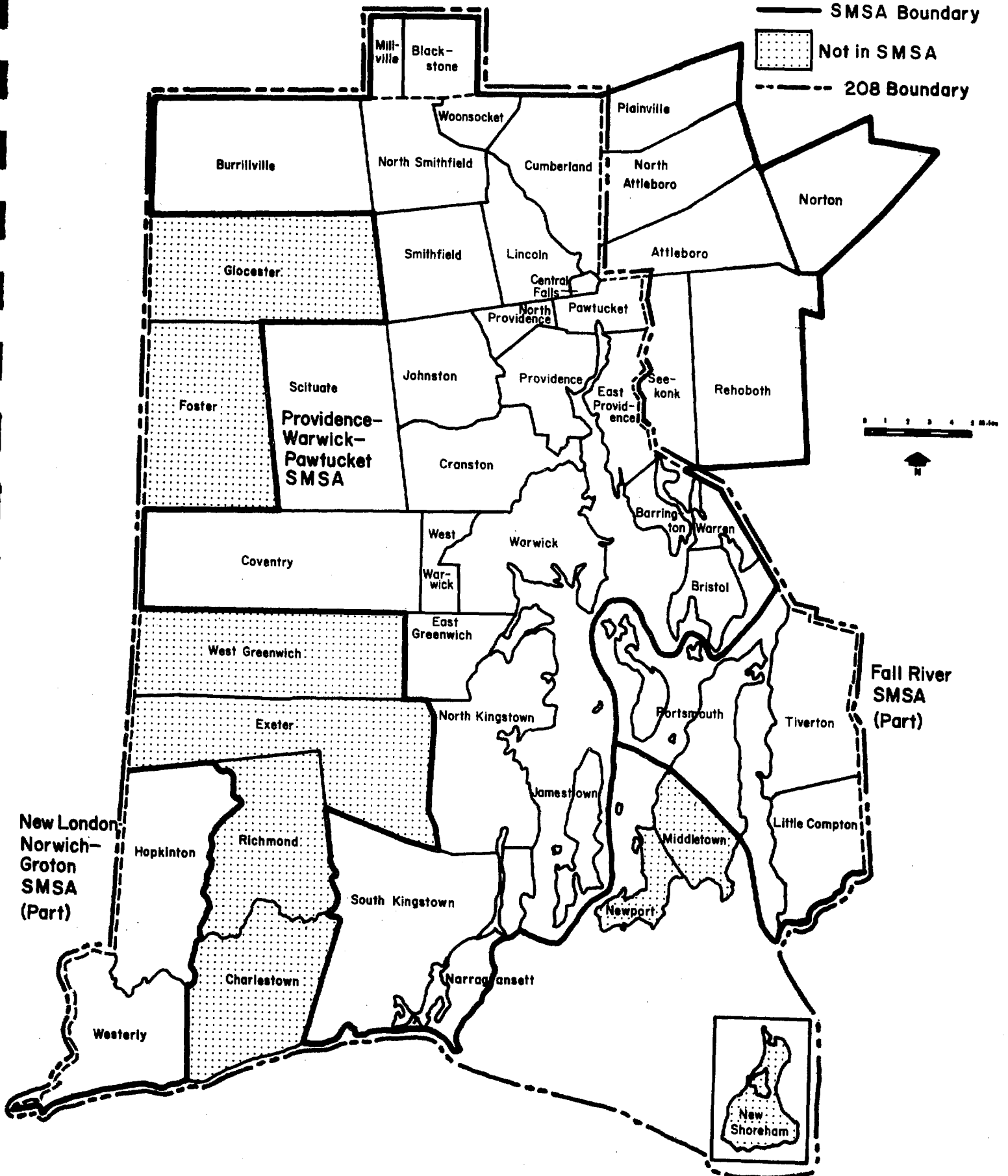
The Rhode Island portion of the designated area encompasses all or portions of:

1. The A-95 State Clearinghouse Jurisdiction (See Map 1-2)
2. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Areawide Planning Jurisdiction (See Map 1-2)
3. Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Area for Continuing, Cooperative and Comprehensive Transportation Planning (See Map 1-2)

4. Urban Mass Transportation Administration's (UMTA) Area for Urban Mass Transportation Planning (See Map 1-2)
5. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Air Quality Maintenance Areas (See Map 1-3)
6. Economic Development Administration's (EDA) Labor Market Areas (See Map 1-4)
7. EPA Water Quality Management Planning Areas - Section 303(e) (See Map 1-5)
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MAP 1-1

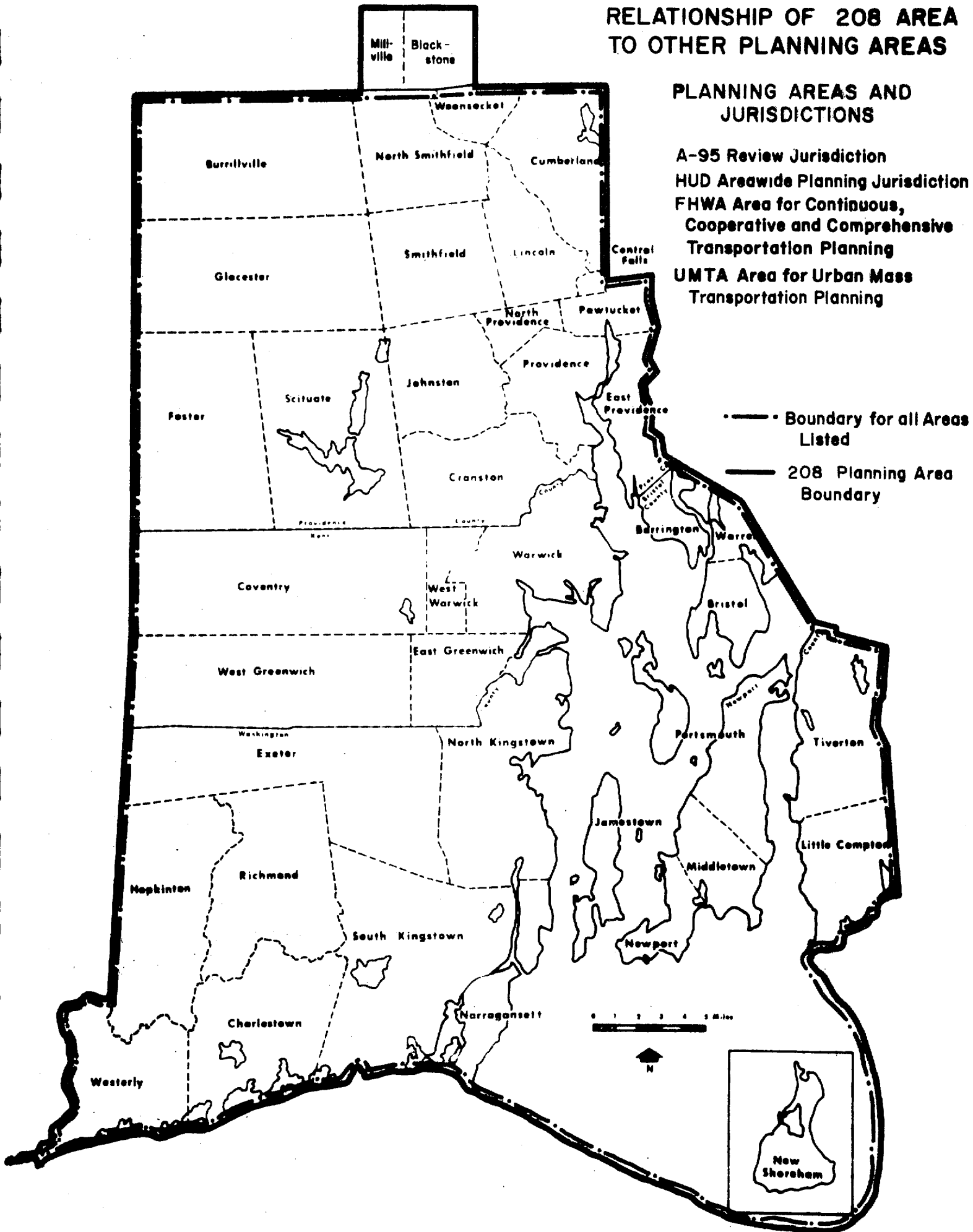
BOUNDARY OF THE 208 PLANNING AREA



RELATIONSHIP OF 208 AREA TO OTHER PLANNING AREAS

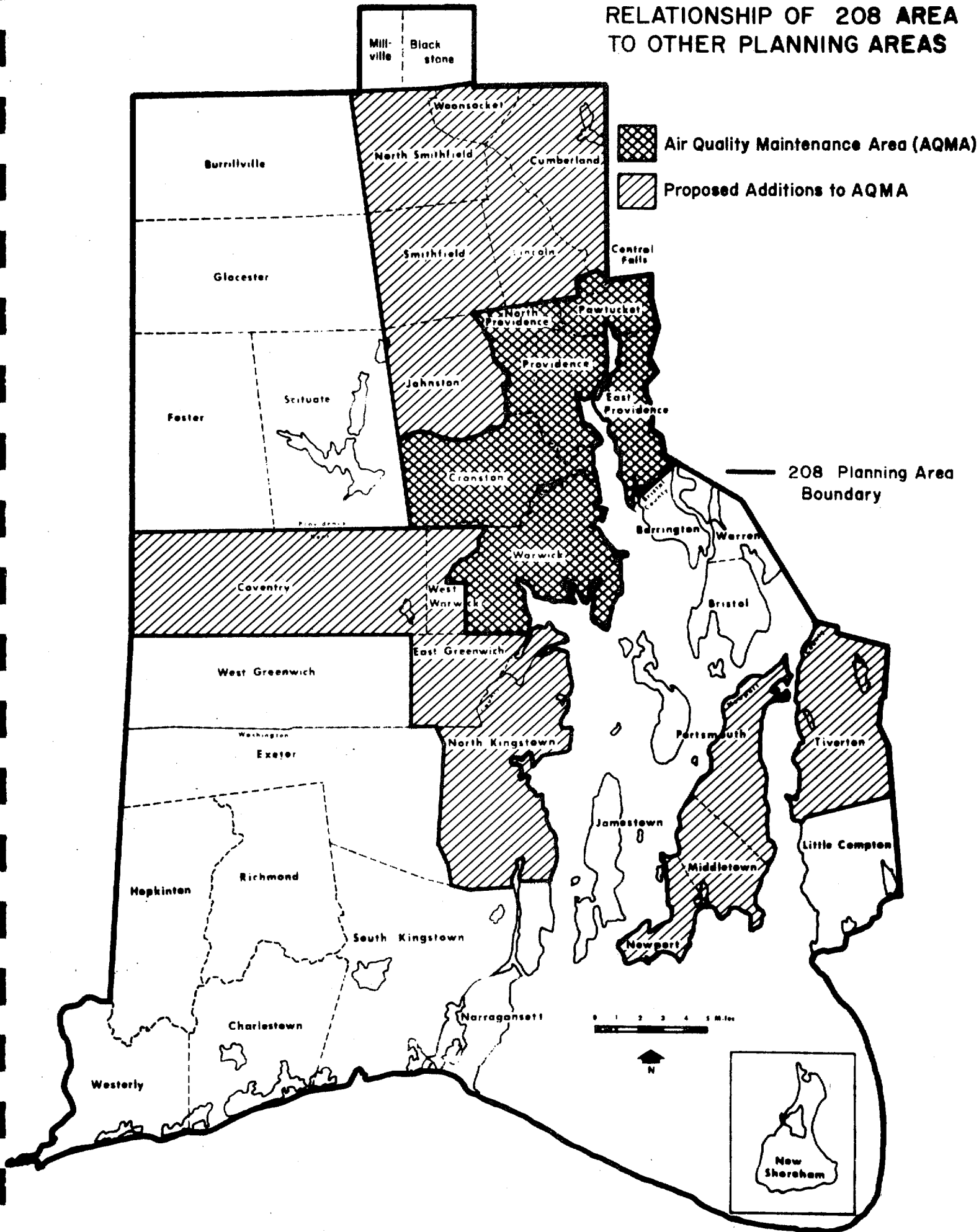
PLANNING AREAS AND JURISDICTIONS

A-95 Review Jurisdiction
 HUD Areawide Planning Jurisdiction
 FHWA Area for Continuous,
 Cooperative and Comprehensive
 Transportation Planning
 UMTA Area for Urban Mass
 Transportation Planning



MAP 1-3


RELATIONSHIP OF 208 AREA TO OTHER PLANNING AREAS



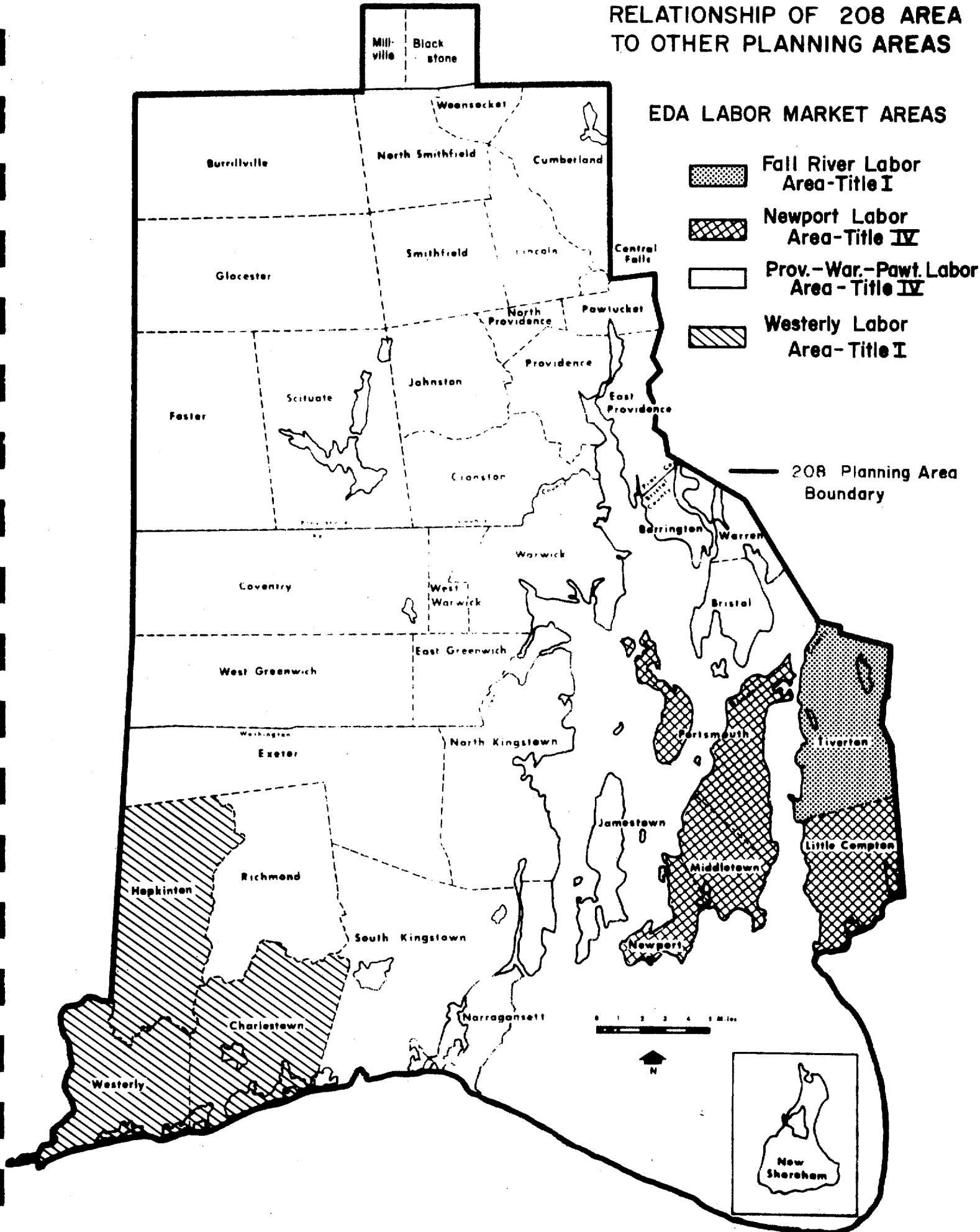
MAP 1-4

RELATIONSHIP OF 208 AREA
TO OTHER PLANNING AREAS

EDA LABOR MARKET AREAS

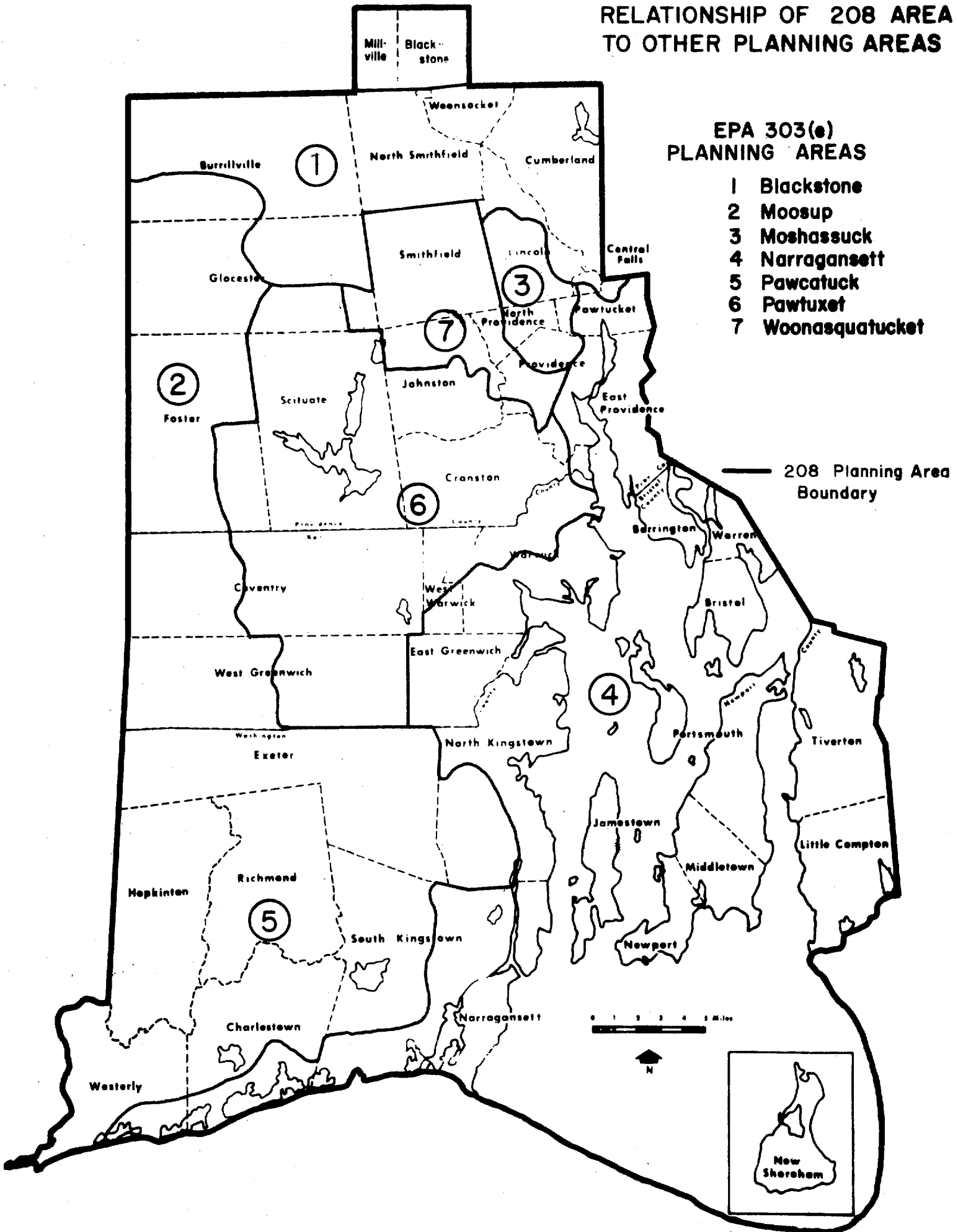
-  Fall River Labor Area-Title I
-  Newport Labor Area-Title IV
-  Prov.-War.-Pawt. Labor Area-Title IV
-  Westerly Labor Area-Title I

— 208 Planning Area Boundary

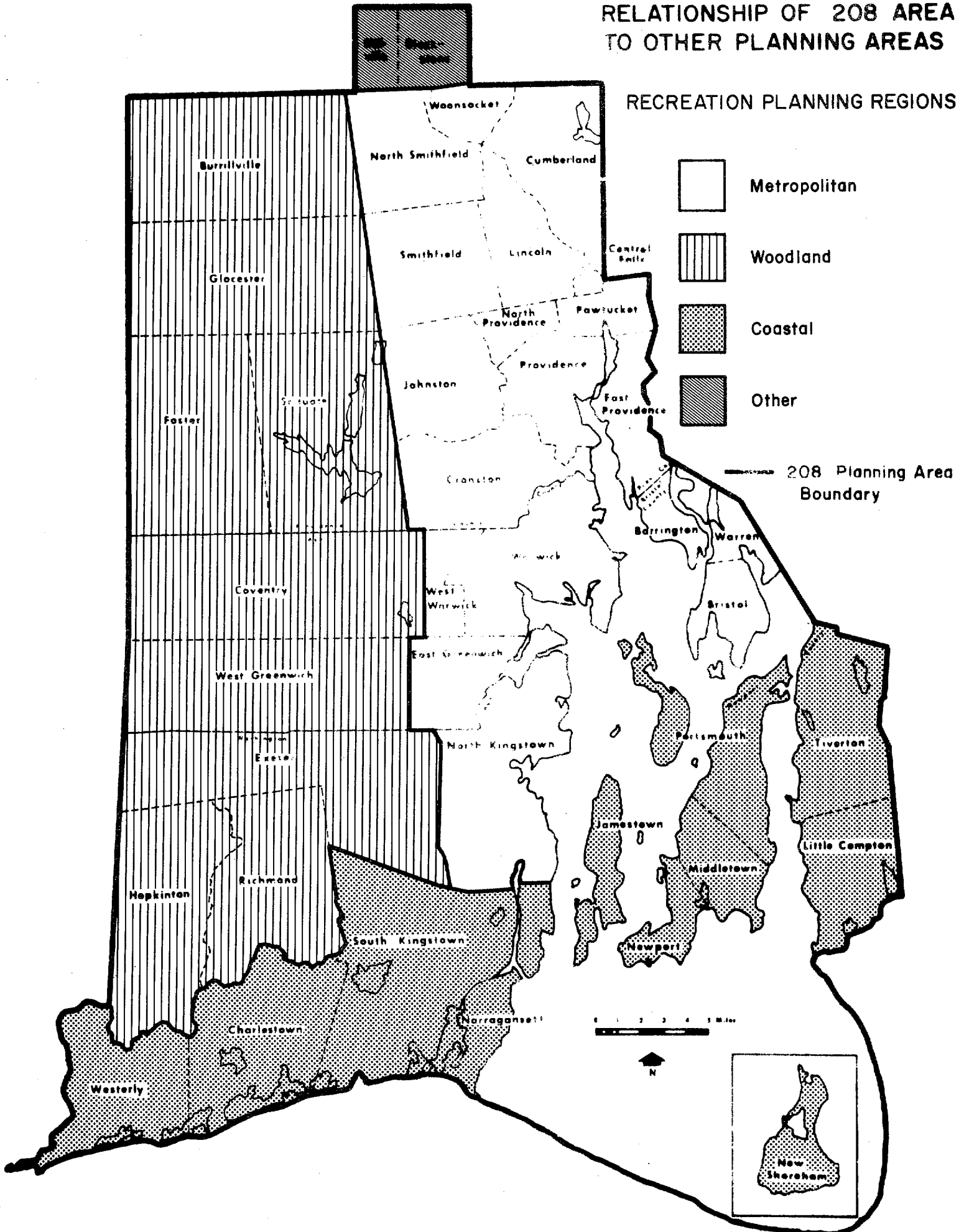


MAP I-5

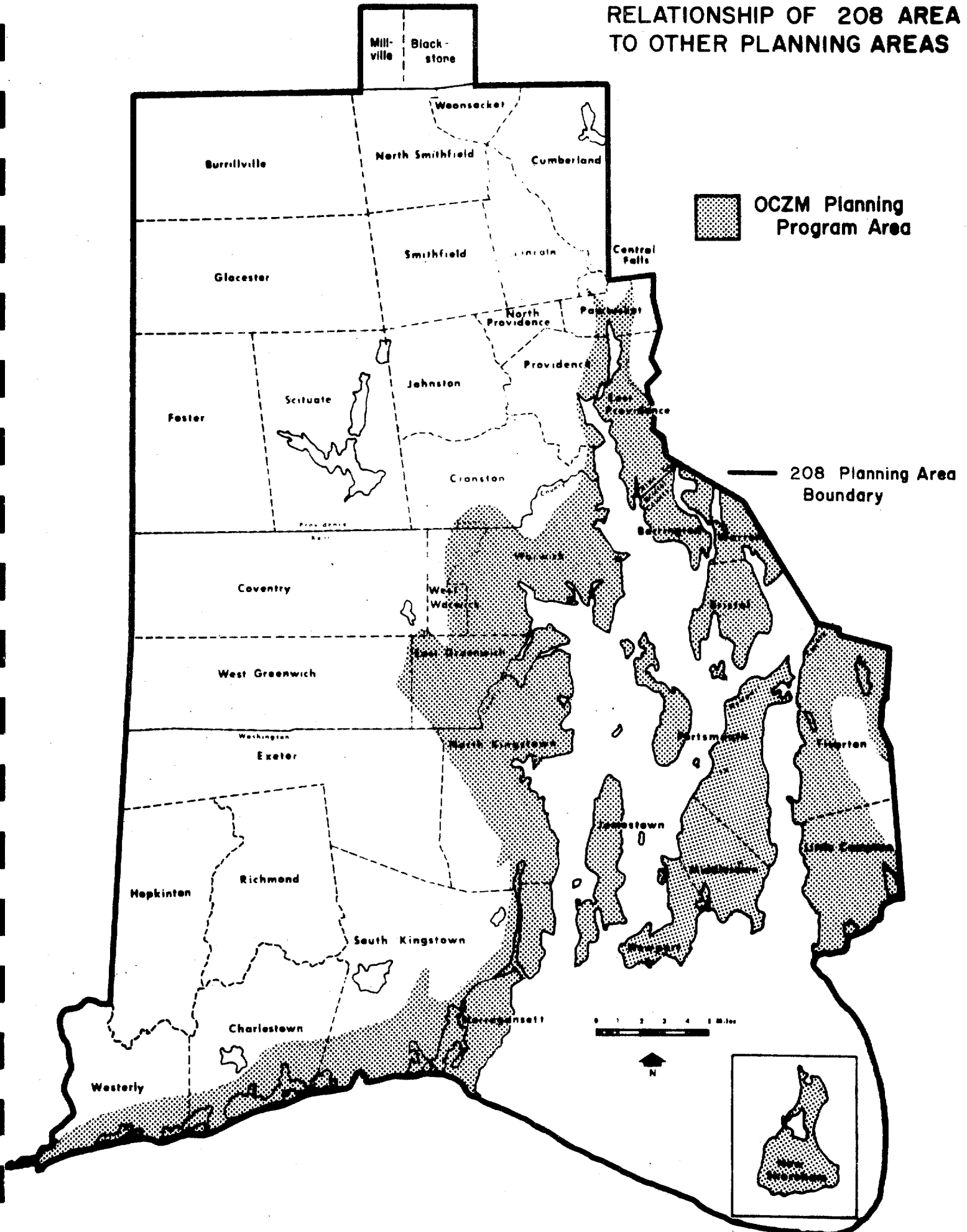
RELATIONSHIP OF 208 AREA TO OTHER PLANNING AREAS



RELATIONSHIP OF 208 AREA
TO OTHER PLANNING AREAS



RELATIONSHIP OF 208 AREA
TO OTHER PLANNING AREAS



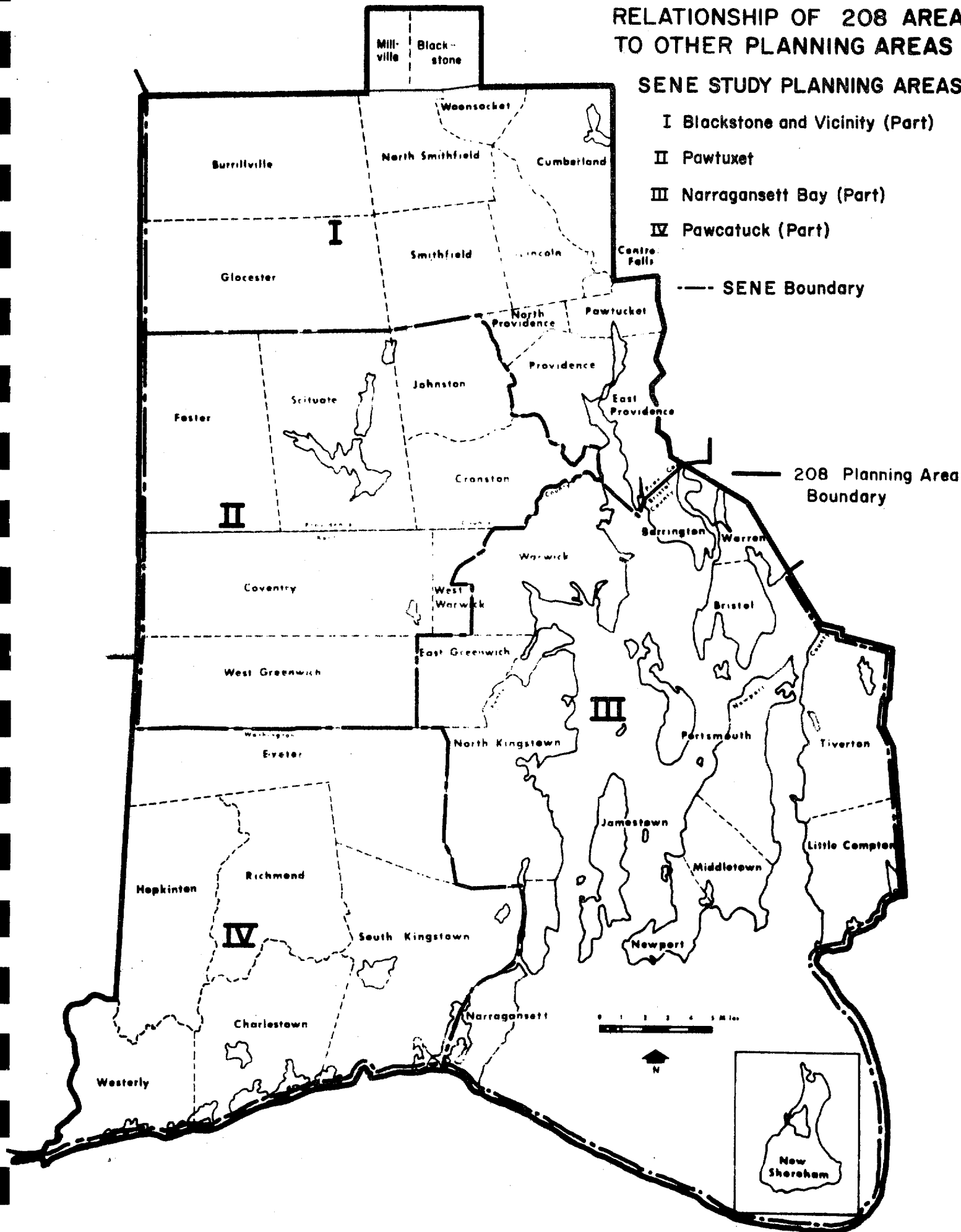
RELATIONSHIP OF 208 AREA TO OTHER PLANNING AREAS

SENE STUDY PLANNING AREAS

- I Blackstone and Vicinity (Part)
- II Pawtuxet
- III Narragansett Bay (Part)
- IV Pawcatuck (Part)

--- SENE Boundary

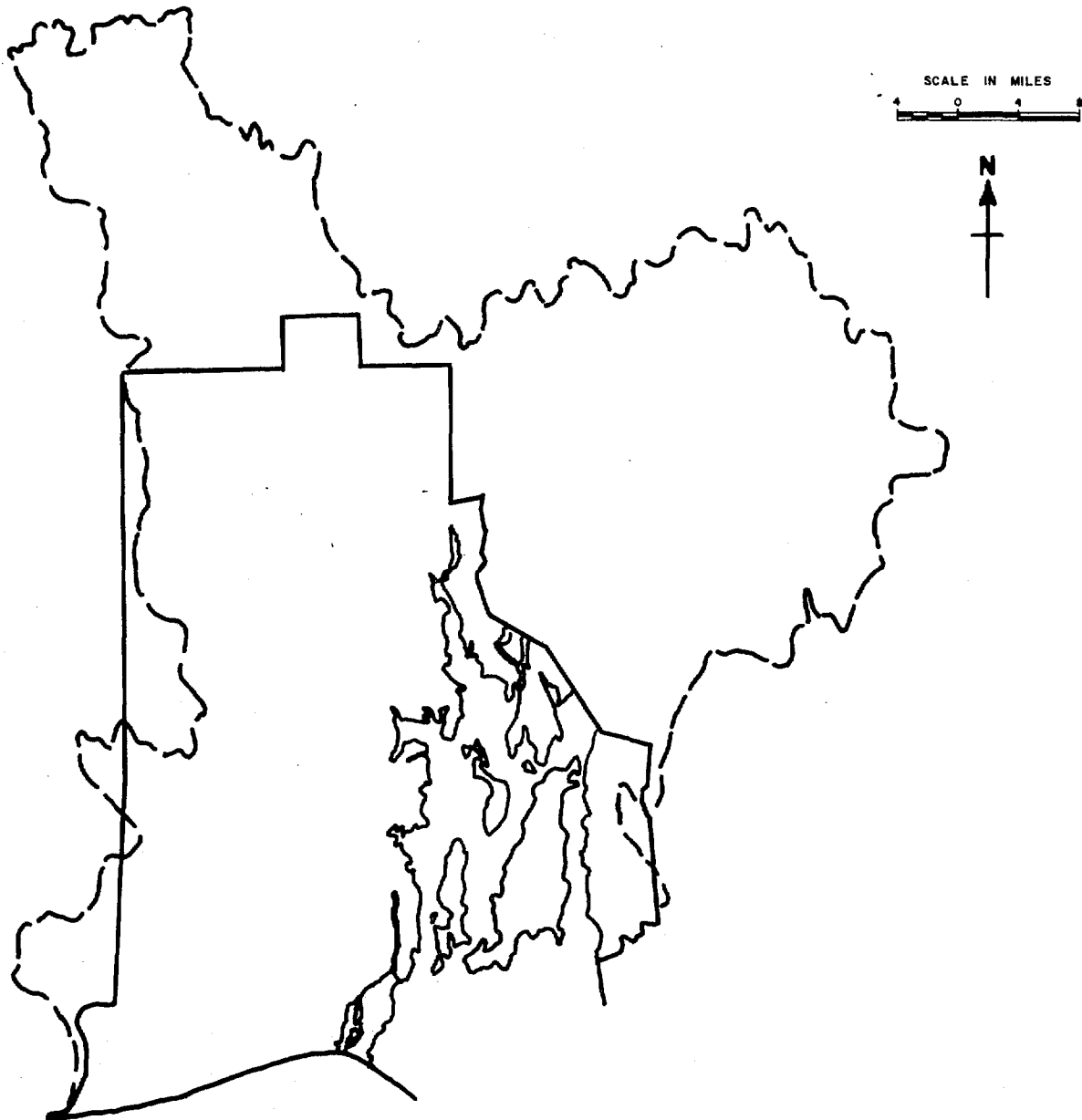
— 208 Planning Area Boundary



RELATIONSHIP OF 208 AREA TO OTHER PLANNING AREAS

— — — Corps of Engineers, Pawcatuck
and Narragansett Bay Urban
Study Area Boundary

———— 208 Planning Area Boundary



PART TWO: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DESIGNATED AREA

A. Population Trends and Projections

The population growth of the designated area in recent decades may be characterized in simplest terms by two trends: stabilization and suburbanization.

Stabilization of the total population appears to be taking place, closely geared to economic conditions (See Table 2-1). Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, rapid economic expansion, spurred on by cotton manufacturing, was accompanied by steady population growth. In this century, growth has gradually slowed. The decline of the textile industry, the decreasing number of immigrants, and the depression of the 1930's all contributed to a slackening of growth. Between 1950 and 1960 there was actually a net out-migration of population, although it was offset by a net natural increase. Between 1960 and 1970, however, economic conditions improved and the population growth rate became relatively moderate and constant.

Table 2-1

POPULATION GROWTH OF THE DESIGNATED AREA⁵

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Increase Over Preceding Census</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Increase Over Preceding Census</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|---|
| 1790 | 68,825 | --- | 1890 | 345,506 | 24.9 |
| 1800 | 69,122 | 0.4 | 1900 | 428,556 | 24.0 |
| 1810 | 76,931 | 11.3 | 1910 | 542,610 | 26.6 |
| 1820 | 83,059 | 8.0 | 1920 | 604,397 | 11.4 |
| 1830 | 97,199 | 17.0 | 1930 | 687,497 | 13.7 |
| 1840 | 108,830 | 12.0 | 1940 | 713,346 | 3.8 |
| 1850 | 147,545 | 35.6 | 1950 | 791,896 | 11.0 |
| 1860 | 174,620 | 18.4 | 1960 | 859,488 | 8.5 |
| 1870 | 217,353 | 24.5 | 1970 | 949,723 | 10.5 |
| 1880 | 276,531 | 27.2 | | | |

Suburbanization is an equally recent phenomenon. Beginning in the eighteenth century, the designated area was more highly urbanized than the country as a whole. Early industrial and commercial activities, accelerating in the mid-nineteenth century, caused population growth to concentrate in Providence and, later, in Newport. Between 1850 and 1900 more than half

of the population growth in the entire area took place in Providence and Newport. Following the Civil War, Woonsocket and Pawtucket also lost the characteristics of rural towns and developed into urban centers. It was around the end of World War I, however, that urban population growth began to decline, while suburbanization gained momentum. Areas just outside the Providence-Pawtucket urban core, such as Barrington, Cranston, East Providence, Johnston, North Providence, and Warwick, started to increase rapidly in population. The trend was even more marked after World War II. Older central cities (Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket) suffered a net loss in population, while suburbanization spread to outlying communities like Coventry, Cumberland, East Greenwich, Middletown, Narragansett, North Kingstown, Portsmouth, Smithfield, South Kingstown, and Tiverton (See Table 2-2).

Anticipated population growth to 1990 has been projected by the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program. (See Table 2-3). This projection is based on national forecasts of total birth and death rates through 1990, in relation to comparable trends in Rhode Island. It assumes that the margin of births over deaths will gradually reach the replacement level (an average of 2.1 births for each woman between the ages of 14 and 44) and then remain at these levels throughout the projection period. A net 5-year in-migration rate of 1.32 percent was assumed. This rate is equal to one-half the rate observed during the period 1965-1970, and corresponds to an annual in-migration rate of 0.26 percent.

These assumptions will eventually result in "zero population growth" projections. However, approximately 70 years are required to reach a situation of "zero population growth" after births and deaths reach the replacement level. For the 20 year projection period (1970-1990), a 15.4 percent increase in the area's population results from these birth and migration rate assumptions. Population increases are projected for nearly every community, although the older urban centers may experience small decreases (See Table 2-3). This projected growth rate is lower than similarly based projections for the United States as a whole. The 1970 national population of 204,875,000 is projected to grow by 19.6 percent in the 20 year period 1970-1990.

B. Population Density and Urban Development

The designated area comprises approximately 1,050 square miles of land area and has a density of over 912 persons per square mile.

Table 2-2

6

POPULATION GROWTH OF RHODE ISLAND CITIES AND TOWNS
(Selected Years)

| City or Town | Post-World War I | | | Post-World War II | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|
| | 1920 | 1940 | Percent Change | 1950 | 1970 | Percent Change |
| Barrington | 3,897 | 6,231 | 59.9 | 8,246 | 17,554 | 112.9 |
| Bristol | 11,375 | 11,159 | - 1.9 | 12,320 | 17,860 | 45.0 |
| Burrillville | 8,606 | 8,185 | - 4.9 | 8,774 | 10,087 | 15.0 |
| Central Falls | 24,174 | 25,248 | 4.4 | 23,550 | 18,716 | - 20.5 |
| Charlestown | 759 | 1,199 | 58.0 | 1,598 | 2,863 | 79.2 |
| Coventry | 5,670 | 6,998 | 23.4 | 9,869 | 22,947 | 132.5 |
| Cranston | 29,407 | 47,085 | 60.1 | 55,060 | 74,287 | 34.9 |
| Cumberland | 10,077 | 10,625 | 5.4 | 12,842 | 26,605 | 107.2 |
| East Greenwich | 3,290 | 3,842 | 16.8 | 4,923 | 9,577 | 94.5 |
| East Providence | 21,793 | 32,165 | 47.6 | 35,871 | 48,207 | 34.4 |
| Exeter | 1,033 | 1,790 | 73.2 | 1,870 | 3,245 | 73.5 |
| Foster | 905 | 1,237 | 36.7 | 1,630 | 2,626 | 61.1 |
| Glocester | 1,389 | 2,099 | 51.1 | 2,682 | 5,160 | 92.4 |
| Hopkinton | 2,316 | 3,230 | 39.5 | 3,676 | 5,392 | 46.7 |
| Jamestown | 1,633 | 1,744 | 6.8 | 2,068 | 2,911 | 40.8 |
| Johnston | 6,855 | 10,672 | 55.7 | 12,725 | 22,037 | 73.2 |
| Lincoln | 9,543 | 10,577 | 10.8 | 11,270 | 16,182 | 43.6 |
| Little Compton | 1,389 | 1,492 | 7.4 | 1,556 | 2,385 | 53.3 |
| Middletown | 2,094 | 3,379 | 61.4 | 7,382 | 29,290 | 301.3 |
| Narragansett | 993 | 1,560 | 57.1 | 2,288 | 7,138 | 212.0 |
| Newport | 30,255 | 30,532 | 0.9 | 37,564 | 34,231 | - 8.9 |
| New Shoreham | 1,038 | 848 | -18.3 | 732 | 489 | - 33.2 |
| North Kingstown | 3,397 | 4,604 | 35.5 | 14,810 | 29,793 | 101.2 |
| North Providence | 7,697 | 12,156 | 57.9 | 13,927 | 24,337 | 74.7 |
| North Smithfield | 3,200 | 4,196 | 31.1 | 5,726 | 9,349 | 63.3 |
| Pawtucket | 64,248 | 75,797 | 18.0 | 81,436 | 76,984 | - 5.5 |
| Portsmouth | 2,590 | 3,683 | 42.2 | 6,578 | 12,521 | 90.3 |
| Providence | 237,595 | 253,504 | 6.7 | 248,674 | 179,116 | - 28.0 |
| Richmond | 1,301 | 1,629 | 25.2 | 1,772 | 2,625 | 48.1 |
| Scituate | 3,006 | 2,838 | - 5.6 | 3,905 | 7,489 | 91.8 |
| Smithfield | 3,199 | 4,611 | 44.1 | 6,690 | 13,468 | 101.3 |
| South Kingstown | 5,181 | 7,282 | 40.6 | 10,148 | 16,913 | 66.7 |
| Tiverton | 3,894 | 5,018 | 28.9 | 5,659 | 12,559 | 121.9 |
| Warren | 7,841 | 8,158 | 4.0 | 8,513 | 10,523 | 23.6 |
| Warwick | 13,481 | 28,757 | 113.3 | 43,028 | 83,694 | 94.5 |
| Westerly | 9,952 | 11,199 | 12.5 | 12,380 | 17,248 | 39.3 |
| West Greenwich | 367 | 526 | 43.3 | 847 | 1,841 | 117.4 |
| West Warwick | 15,461 | 18,188 | 17.6 | 19,096 | 24,323 | 27.4 |
| Woonsocket | 43,496 | 49,303 | 13.4 | 50,211 | 46,820 | - 6.8 |
| STATE TOTAL | 604,397 | 713,346 | 18.0 | 791,896 | 949,723 | 19.9 |

Table 2-3

POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS FOR 208 AREA
CITIES AND TOWNS, 1960-1990
(Rounded to the Nearest Hundred Persons)

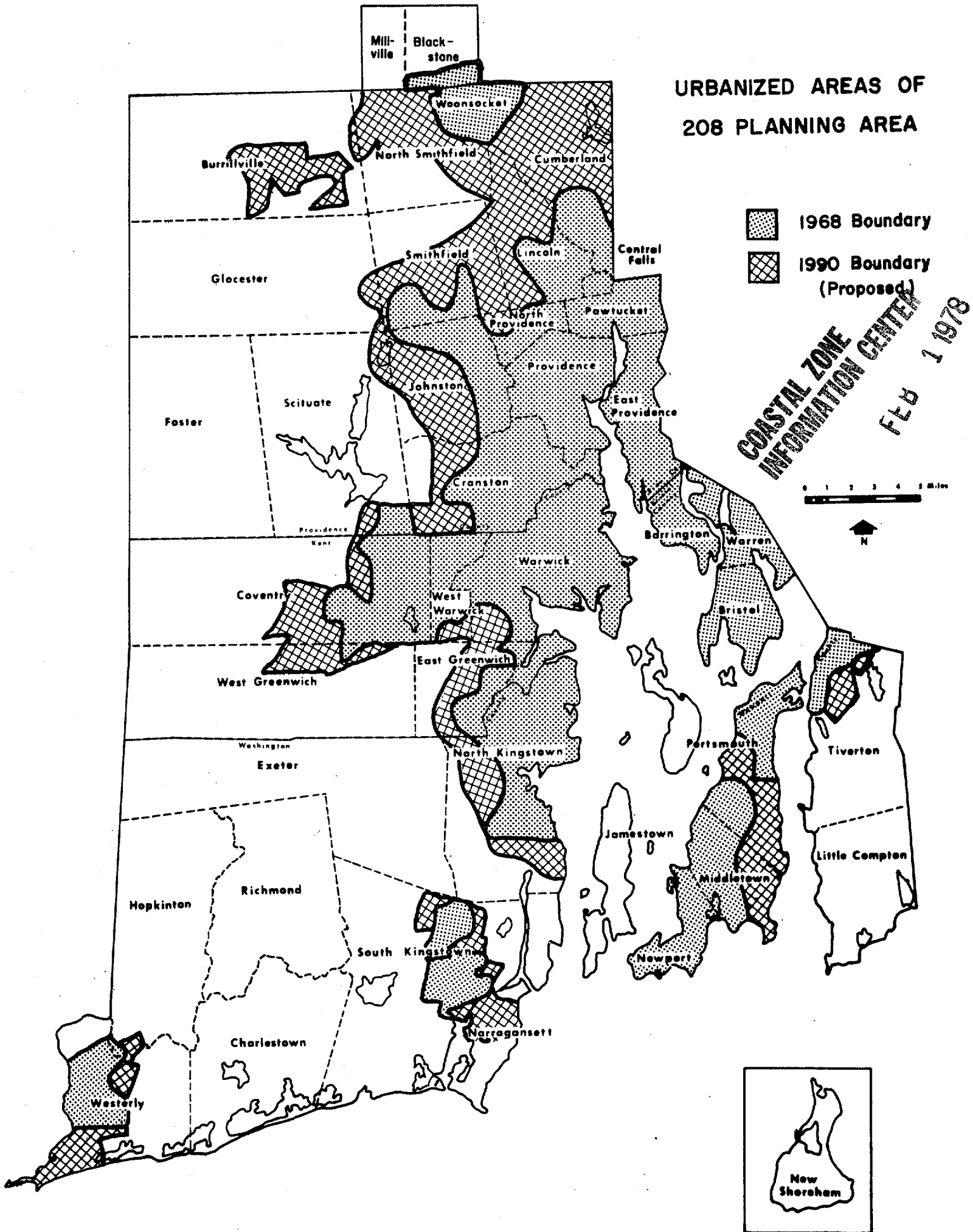
| <u>City or Town</u> | <u>1960 (Census)</u> | <u>1970 (Census)</u> | <u>Percent Change 1960-70⁷</u> | <u>1990 Projections⁸</u> | <u>Percent Change</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| Barrington | 13,800 | 17,600 | 8.2 | 18,100 | 2.8 |
| Bristol | 14,600 | 17,900 | -3.1 | 21,600 | 20.7 |
| Burrillville | 9,100 | 10,100 | 10.6 | 12,900 | 27.7 |
| Central Falls | 19,900 | 18,700 | -5.8 | 17,400 | -7.0 |
| Charlestown | 2,000 | 2,900 | 45.6 | 4,500 | 55.2 |
| Coventry | 15,400 | 22,900 | 48.7 | 38,000 | 65.9 |
| Cranston | 66,800 | 74,300 | 11.3 | 89,000 | 19.8 |
| Cumberland | 18,800 | 26,600 | 41.6 | 32,000 | 20.3 |
| East Greenwich | 6,100 | 9,600 | 57.0 | 12,600 | 31.3 |
| East Providence | 42,000 | 48,200 | 14.9 | 62,300 | 29.3 |
| Exeter | 2,300 | 3,200 | 41.2 | 4,800 | 50.0 |
| Foster | 2,100 | 2,600 | 25.2 | 3,800 | 46.2 |
| Glocester | 3,400 | 5,200 | 51.9 | 7,200 | 38.5 |
| Hopkinton | 4,200 | 5,400 | 29.2 | 7,000 | 29.6 |
| Jamestown | 2,300 | 2,900 | 28.4 | 3,800 | 31.0 |
| Johnston | 17,200 | 22,000 | 28.4 | 31,500 | 43.2 |
| Lincoln | 13,600 | 16,200 | 19.4 | 19,200 | 18.5 |
| Little Compton | 1,700 | 2,400 | 40.1 | 4,000 | 66.7 |
| Middletown | 12,700 | 29,300 | 131.1 | 18,300* | -37.5* |
| Narragansett | 3,400 | 7,100 | 107.2 | 10,800 | 52.1 |
| Newport | 47,000 | 34,600 | -26.6 | 33,000* | -4.6* |
| New Shoreham | 500 | 500 | 0.6 | 500 | 0.0 |
| North Kingstown | 19,000 | 29,800 | 57.0 | 40,000* | 34.2* |
| North Providence | 18,200 | 24,300 | 33.6 | 31,700 | 30.5 |
| North Smithfield | 7,600 | 9,400 | 22.5 | 12,000 | 27.7 |
| Pawtucket | 81,000 | 77,000 | -5.0 | 76,500 | -0.6 |
| Portsmouth | 8,300 | 12,500 | 51.8 | 15,000 | 20.0 |
| Providence | 207,500 | 179,100 | -13.7 | 177,500 | -0.9 |
| Richmond | 2,000 | 2,600 | 32.2 | 4,000 | 53.8 |
| Scituate | 5,200 | 7,500 | 43.7 | 9,200 | 22.7 |
| Smithfield | 9,400 | 13,500 | 42.6 | 17,500 | 29.6 |
| South Kingstown | 11,900 | 16,900 | 41.6 | 23,000 | 39.0 |
| Tiverton | 9,500 | 12,600 | 32.7 | 15,400 | 22.2 |
| Warren | 8,800 | 10,500 | 20.3 | 12,300 | 17.1 |
| Warwick | 68,500 | 83,700 | 22.2 | 103,600 | 23.8 |
| Westerly | 14,300 | 17,200 | 20.9 | 21,100 | 22.7 |
| West Greenwich | 1,200 | 1,800 | 57.5 | 3,200 | 77.8 |
| West Warwick | 21,400 | 24,300 | 13.6 | 31,000 | 27.6 |
| Woonsocket | 47,100 | 46,800 | -0.6 | 50,100 | 7.1 |
| Blackstone, Mass. ⁹ | 5,100 | 6,600 | 28.0 | 8,500 | 28.8 |
| Millville, Mass. ⁹ | 1,600 | 1,800 | 12.6 | 2,200 | 22.2 |
| 208 AREA TOTAL | 866,500 | 958,100 | 10.6 | 1,106,100 | 15.4 |

*Reflects 1974 Military Base Closings

Urban development in the designated area occurs predominantly in the cities of the Providence Metropolitan Area. These six cities (Central Falls, Cranston, East Providence, Pawtucket, Providence and Warwick) house 51 percent of the designated area's population while covering only 10 percent of its land. On a statewide basis, urban land use types occupy approximately 127,463 acres or 19.5 percent of the state's land area. Urban land use types occupy 62.6 percent of the combined land area of the six Metropolitan Area communities mentioned above.¹⁰

The designated area is expected to urbanize at a rate of over 3,500 acres per year over the next 20 years, based on trends apparent in the 1960's.¹¹ The existing and proposed areas of urban development are shown on Map 2-1.

URBANIZED AREAS OF 208 PLANNING AREA



PART THREE: INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN THE DESIGNATED AREA

A. Diversity and Concentration of Industrial Installations

The textile industry (SIC 22) and the jewelry and precious metal industries (SIC 39) are of primary importance in the state, while primary metal (SIC 33), fabricated metal (SIC 34), machinery (SIC 35) and rubber products (SIC 30) manufacturing are also significant industrial activities. Table 3-1 and Figure 3-1 summarize industrial and employment activity in the state. Table 3-2 illustrates the distribution of manufacturing activity.

B. Amenability to Municipal Waste Treatment

Most industrial wastewater in the 208 area receives or will receive treatment at municipally owned treatment plants. Among the most significant industrial activities in the designated area are primary metals, fabricated metals, and machinery manufacturing. Wastewater from these industries may not be amenable to treatment at municipal facilities due to metals and cyanide toxicity and acid levels, which are inimical to the activated sludge process. Some of these firms are presently served by municipal treatment plants and may be adversely affecting their operation. The question of the effect of these industrial wastes on municipal treatment facilities will be investigated in the 208 study.

The strength and/or volume of some industrial wastewaters would overload existing municipal treatment facilities should these firms tie into the municipal sewerage system. In some instances, there are no municipal facilities available for industrial wastewater, due to the location of the manufacturing plant.

Since these facilities are located in communities spread throughout the 208 planning area, it is desirable to have coordination of waste treatment on an areawide scale and to plan municipal and areawide treatment plant capacities to meet future industrial expansion and development.

C. Trends in Industrial and Economic Growth

Long term employment indicators show that manufacturing has dropped to approximately 34 percent of the area's total economic activity, while service and trade industries have become increasingly important. Losses in manufacturing activity relative to service and trade industries have been offset by the development of a more diversified and thus more stable industrial base. Anticipated continued long term expansion of service and trade industries, including tourist trade, regional services and research, should further diversify and stabilize the economic base.

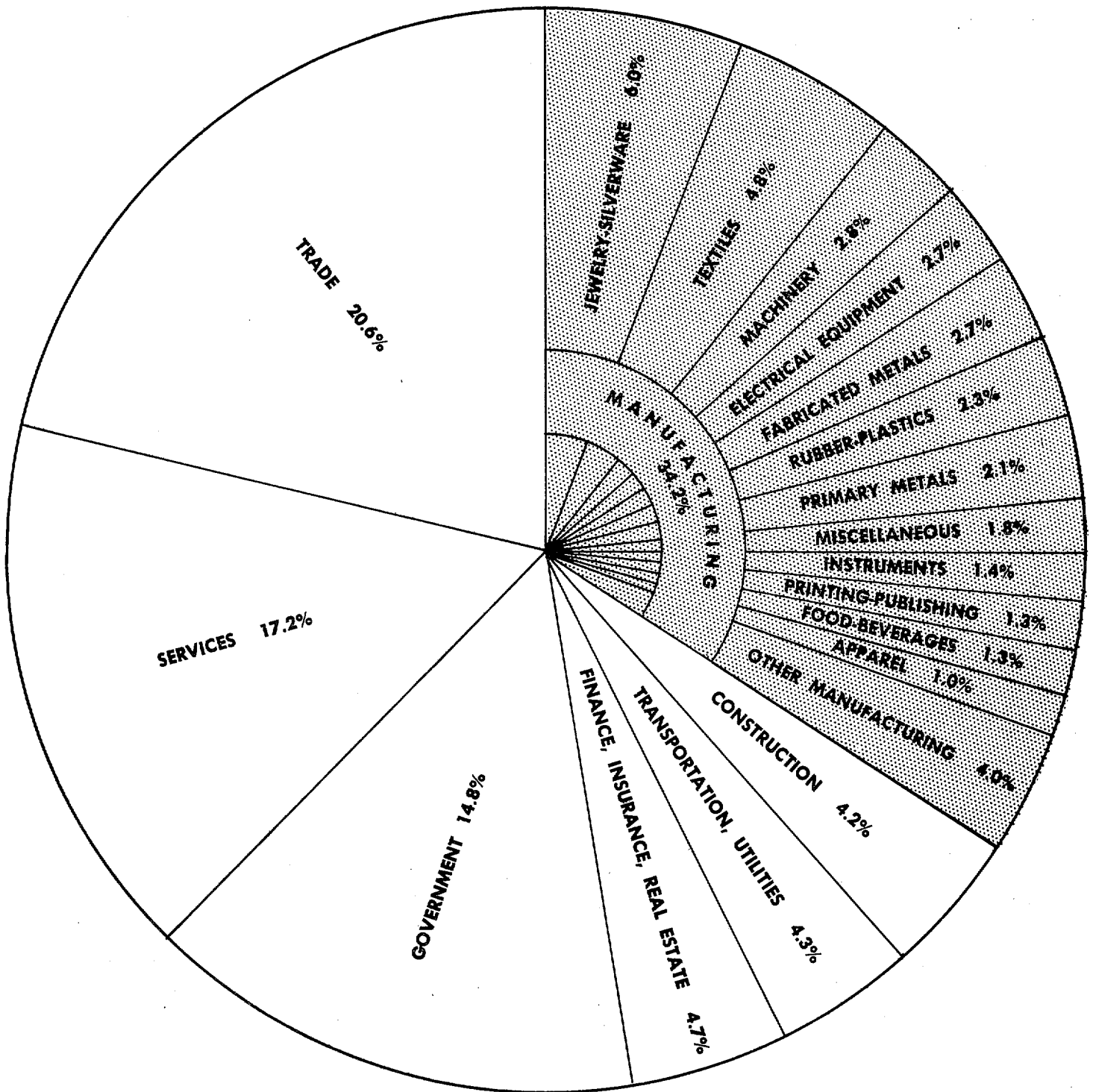
Table 3-1

1972 DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY
AND VALUE ADDED FOR RHODE ISLAND¹²

| <u>SIC Code</u> | <u>Manufacturing Activity</u> | <u>Total Employees</u> | <u>% by SIC Classification</u> | <u>Total # of Establishments</u> | <u>Value Added by Manufacturers (millions)</u> |
|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 20 | Food & Kindred Products | 5,200 | 4.4 | 165 | \$ 84.7 |
| 22 | Textile Mill Prod. | 17,500 | 14.9 | 251 | 200.3 |
| 23 | Apparel, Other Textile Products | 2,700 | 2.3 | 67 | 21.7 |
| 24 | Lumber & Wood Prod. | 400 | 0.3 | 42 | 4.9 |
| 25 | Furniture & Fixtures | 700 | 0.6 | 30 | 10.7 |
| 26 | Paper & Allied Prod. | 2,700 | 2.3 | 49 | 33.8 |
| 27 | Printing & Publishing | 5,300 | 4.5 | 194 | 101.1 |
| 28 | Chemicals & Allied Products | 2,800 | 2.4 | 74 | 50.2 |
| 30 | Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products | 5,900 | 5.0 | 90 | 134.2 |
| 31 | Leather & Leather Products | 1,900 | 1.6 | 24 | 28.0 |
| 32 | Stone, Clay & Glass Products | 2,200 | 1.9 | 52 | 44.8 |
| 33 | Primary Metal Industries | 9,800 | 8.3 | 103 | 181.8 |
| 34 | Fabricated Metal Products | 8,500 | 7.2 | 361 | 108.6 |
| 35 | Machinery, Except Electrical | 8,800 | 7.4 | 262 | 132.0 |
| 36 | Electric, Electronic Equipment | 8,300 | 7.0 | 59 | 122.8 |
| 37 | Transportation Equipment | 1,600 | 1.4 | 35 | 22.6 |
| 38 | Instruments & Related Products | 5,300 | 4.5 | 34 | 70.5 |
| 39 | Misc. Manufacturing Industries | 26,800 | 22.8 | 808 | 397.7 |
| -- | Admin. and Auxiliary | 1,200 | 1.0 | 30 | -- |
| TOTALS FOR STATE | | 117,800 | 99.8 | 2,738 | \$1,782.2 |

FIGURE 3-1

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN RHODE ISLAND-1973^{*13}



* BASED ON TOTAL NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT OF 362,300-1973 AVERAGE

Table 3-2

DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRY
BY MUNICIPALITY¹⁴

(Covered Employment For The Third Quarter 1973)
(Excluding Government Employees)

| Town or City Code Name | # Employed All Industries | % of Total Employed | # of Firms | % of Total Firms | # Employed Manufac- turing | % of Total Manufac- turing |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 01 Barrington | 1,366 | < 1% | 179 | < 1% | 450 | < 1% |
| 02 Bristol | 3,720 | 1.2 | 240 | 1.1 | 2,412 | 1.9 |
| 03 Burrillville | 979 | < 1% | 143 | < 1% | 352 | < 1% |
| 04 Central Falls | 6,031 | 2.0 | 338 | 1.5 | 4,492 | 3.6 |
| 05 Charlestown | 288 | < 1% | 68 | < 1% | - | - |
| 06 Coventry | 3,757 | 1.2 | 314 | 1.4 | 2,513 | 2.0 |
| 07 Cranston | 14,294 | 4.6 | 1,460 | 6.4 | 6,123 | 4.9 |
| 08 Cumberland | 5,549 | 1.8 | 366 | 1.6 | 2,418 | 1.9 |
| 09 Ea. Greenwich | 2,825 | 1.0 | 283 | 1.2 | 1,373 | 1.1 |
| 10 Ea. Providence | 15,301 | 4.9 | 1,079 | 4.7 | 6,698 | 5.4 |
| 11 Exeter | 156 | < 1% | 28 | < 1% | 12 | < 1% |
| 12 Foster | 135 | < 1% | 33 | < 1% | - | - |
| 13 Glocester | 393 | < 1% | 75 | < 1% | 16 | < 1% |
| 14 Hopkinton | 838 | < 1% | 78 | < 1% | 603 | < 1% |
| 15 Jamestown | 227 | < 1% | 63 | < 1% | 9 | < 1% |
| 16 Johnston | 3,589 | 1.2 | 492 | 2.2 | 1,274 | 1.0 |
| 17 Lincoln | 4,461 | 1.4 | 328 | 1.4 | 2,845 | 2.3 |
| 18 Little Compton | 220 | < 1% | 56 | < 1% | 6 | < 1% |
| 19 Middletown | 1,982 | < 1% | 240 | 1.1 | 272 | < 1% |
| 20 Narragansett | 1,126 | < 1% | 196 | < 1% | 17 | < 1% |
| 21 Newport | 5,485 | 1.8 | 758 | 3.3 | 337 | < 1% |
| 22 New Shoreham | 228 | < 1% | 50 | < 1% | - | - |
| 23 No. Kingstown | 4,337 | 1.4 | 335 | 1.5 | 2,091 | 1.7 |
| 24 No. Providence | 4,684 | 1.5 | 479 | 2.1 | 2,039 | 1.6 |
| 25 No. Smithfield | 3,886 | 1.3 | 144 | < 1% | 2,155 | 1.7 |
| 26 Pawtucket | 31,194 | 10.1 | 1,684 | 7.4 | 18,695 | 15.0 |
| 27 Portsmouth | 2,895 | 1.0 | 143 | < 1% | 2,175 | 1.7 |
| 28 Providence | 113,396 | 36.6 | 6,318 | 27.7 | 41,699 | 33.4 |
| 29 Richmond | 761 | < 1% | 35 | < 1% | 664 | < 1% |
| 30 Scituate | 577 | < 1% | 119 | < 1% | 127 | < 1% |
| 31 Smithfield | 3,490 | 1.1 | 269 | 1.2 | 1,901 | 1.5 |
| 32 So. Kingstown | 3,080 | 1.0 | 379 | 1.7 | 393 | < 1% |
| 33 Tiverton | 1,149 | < 1% | 190 | < 1% | 136 | < 1% |
| 34 Warren | 3,728 | 1.2 | 243 | 1.1 | 2,577 | 2.1 |
| 35 Warwick | 20,292 | 6.6 | 1,562 | 6.9 | 7,337 | 5.9 |
| 36 Westerly | 4,930 | 1.6 | 534 | 2.3 | 1,418 | 1.1 |
| 37 West Greenwich | 99 | < 1% | 20 | < 1% | 19 | < 1% |
| 38 West Warwick | 5,086 | 1.6 | 555 | 2.4 | 2,724 | 2.2 |
| 39 Woonsocket | 12,065 | 3.9 | 1,018 | 4.5 | 5,409 | 4.3 |
| Not Allocated* | 21,435 | 6.9 | 1,921 | 8.4 | 1,117 | < 1% |
| STATE TOTAL | 310,034 | 100.0 | 22,815 | 100.0 | 124,899 | 100.0 |

* Working or doing business in several communities concurrently

The established trend toward industrial decentralization is expected to continue, at least for the short term. This trend is likely in spite of continuing coordinated economic, transportation, natural resources and land development planning programs and policies which encourage more compact urban growth. While urban sprawl may be controlled over the long term, industrial development pressures in semi-rural communities surrounding the urban core will increase as attractive sites, such as those on the new circumferential Interstate Highway I-295 and the surplus Navy land at Quonset Point, become available and vacant land within the urban core disappears.

Expansion of the area's economic base, including manufacturing, is particularly important in light of the current recession, which has brought the area's unemployment level to nearly 16 percent for the first quarter of 1975. While such expansion is directly dependent upon national policy in fiscal and energy matters, attempts at the regional and local levels to attract industry will certainly continue. Semi-rural communities with vacant prime industrial land are likely to encourage industrial investment through zoning, tax incentives and extension of community facilities, including sewers.

Significantly, efforts to regain pre-1973 levels of economic activity in the area are expected to focus industrial development pressure on those same semi-rural communities which are experiencing the impact of population growth and redistribution.

PART FOUR: WATER QUALITY FACTORS IN THE DESIGNATED AREA

A. Water Quality Limited Segments

The designation of water quality segments was based on an analysis of the results of water quality sampling surveys, anticipated growth, and municipal facilities construction requirements. The water quality limited segments and their classification basis are summarized in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1

WATER QUALITY LIMITED SEGMENTS

| <u>Priority Ranking</u> | <u>Stream Segment</u> | <u>Classification Basis</u> |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Pawtuxet River RM 0 to 1.4 | Specific water quality problem. Meet standards for dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, bacteria, and nutrients |
| 2 | Pawtuxet River RM 1.4 to 11.7 North Branch RM 0 to 3.6 South Branch RM 0 to 6.8 | Specific water quality problem. Meet standards for dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, bacteria, and nutrients. |
| 3 | Woonasquatucket River RM 0 to 9.4 | Specific water quality problem. Meet standards for dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, and bacteria. |

1. Pawtuxet River

In 1970, the estimated population of the Pawtuxet River Basin was 244,000, most of which resided in the urbanized lower portion of the basin. There are three municipal sewage treatment plants, serving about 92,000 people, located on a five mile stretch of the river. These three plants have a combined flow of over 10 mgd.

Two major industrial discharges contribute approximately 10,000 lbs. of BOD per day to the river. Both of these discharges are treated effluents. In order to meet their National

Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements, these plants will have to provide levels of treatment to obtain BOD removals of 95 to 98 percent. Advanced treatment will be required to obtain these removals.

Problems in the basin will become more complex as a result of two major factors: 1) a proposed public water supply reservoir on the south branch may further reduce flows and the assimilative capacity of the river; and 2) by 1995 it is expected that the Town of Coventry will have municipal sewerage and a treatment facility discharging to the Pawtuxet River. As a result of this new facility and other growth, the average daily flow from municipal treatment plants in the basin is expected to increase from 12.3 mgd in 1972 to 33.0 mgd in 1995. This increase will result from an expected addition of over 100,000 persons to the sewered population and an increase in industrial flows.

In view of the increasingly complex nature of the pollution problems in this basin, a comprehensive areawide plan is needed to achieve the 1983 goals of the Act.¹⁵

2. Woonasquatucket River

A municipal sewerage system is needed in the Town of Smithfield to alleviate problems with subsurface disposal systems and to accommodate anticipated growth in the community. The possibility of treating wastewater from this system at the Providence treatment plant was evaluated in a 303(e) basin plan and found to be too expensive. The most feasible alternative is construction of a treatment facility in Smithfield on the Woonasquatucket River. It was determined, however, that because of water quality conditions, advanced treatment would be required at the plant.¹⁶ Combined sewer overflows from the City of Providence sewerage system also degrade water quality in the lower portions of the river during periods of rainfall. Due to the level of complexity, a comprehensive areawide study is required in this basin to correct pollution problems.

B. Preservation and Protection of Water Quality

Located in the midst of a densely populated, urbanized area, Narragansett Bay is an essential outdoor recreational and economic resource. It has great natural value as a fish and wildlife habitat and as an aesthetic amenity. The Bay harbors a multiplicity of uses, which are often mutually conflicting. It serves as a major regional port and fishery. Shellfish are abundant and both commercial and recreational shellfishing are important uses of Narragansett Bay. Wastewater effluents from industries and municipalities are threatening these uses. This is especially evident in upper Narragansett Bay, where certain shellfishing areas are frequently closed due to combined

sewer overflows.

Narragansett Bay represents a pollution control problem substantial enough to justify the designation of the area proposed herein. The complexity of the pollution problem in Narragansett Bay results from the fact that all drainage in Rhode Island and nearby Massachusetts, with the exception of that from the Pawcatuck, Moosup, and Adamsville Basins, flows into the Bay. Thus water pollution problems in rivers tributary to the Bay act to compound the direct discharge problems in Narragansett Bay. Both point and non-point sources of pollution have a direct effect on the Bay.

Water quality in upper Narragansett Bay is presently being adversely affected by combined sewer overflows from the cities of Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls. Urban runoff and runoff from construction activities also represent a substantial water pollution control problem. Oil transport and storage, as well as runoff from oil storage facilities also represent actual and potential sources of pollution in the Bay. Combined sewer overflows and urban runoff from the City of Newport are sources of pollution in the otherwise clean (Class SA) waters of southern Narragansett Bay. Also, the possible conversion of former Navy lands at Quonset Point in North Kingstown, to include an oil refinery, a steel mill, or other heavy industry is a potential threat to water quality.

The complexity of the pollution problems affecting Narragansett Bay mandates a comprehensive, areawide approach in order to arrive at viable solutions. Prevention of future water pollution problems requires a rational strategy for dealing with urban growth. Such a strategy is implicit in the state's Land Use Policies and Plan recently published by the Statewide Planning Program. Coordination of "208" planning with the Land Use Plan will facilitate the development of non-structural alternatives for water pollution control.

Organizationally, statewide "208" designation would greatly enhance the coordination of water pollution control. In the past, the creation of regional management arrangements has proven to be extremely difficult; requiring either a legislative mandate at the state level (as in the case of the Blackstone Valley Sewer District Commission), or time consuming laborious, complex negotiations among local governments. By including local elected officials on the 208 policy advisory committee, the framework for cooperation in plan formulation is established, thus facilitating the implementation of regional waste treatment management projects.

The 208 process allows for an effective areawide effort to protect the area's waters from further degradation consistent with Section 46-12-4 of the General Laws of 1956, as amended which states:

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to cause pollution of any waters of the state or to cause sewage to be placed in a location where it is likely to cause brook, pond or lake any solid waste materials, junk, or debris of any kind whatsoever, organic or non-organic.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge sewage into the waters of the state without having obtained an order of the director approving the system or means he has adopted to prevent pollution of said waters, provided however that this subsection shall not apply to a discharge of sewage existing (on April 24, 1970) or to the addition to an existing discharge from a system or means approved by the director which does not exceed the capacity of such system or means as approved.
- (c) It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, or install any system or means to prevent pollution, or to extend or add to any existing system or means to prevent pollution without having obtained an order of approval of the director of such system or means.
- (d) It shall be unlawful for any person operating or maintaining a system or means to prevent pollution of the waters of the state to permit increases in volume or strength of sewage reaching such system or means beyond its capacity, as approved by the director.
- (e) It shall be unlawful to construct or install any industrial, commercial, or other establishment, or make any modification or addition thereto or to undertake any development which may result in the discharge of any sewage into the waters of the state, unless such discharge is made to a system or means to prevent pollution approved by the director.

C. Municipal Waste Treatment

There are 17 state or municipally owned treatment plants in the designated area, serving 19 communities and three state facilities. Two treatment plants, one operated by the City of Providence and the other by the Blackstone Valley Sewer District

Commission, provide treatment for 64 percent of the wastewater flow from sewered areas in the 208 area. Both of these plants discharge to upper Narragansett Bay, and are severely affected by stormwater flows. During periods of heavy rainfall, combined sewers in the Cities of Central Falls, Providence and Pawtucket overflow to the Woonasquatucket, Moshassuck, Providence and Blackstone Rivers. Flows in excess of 100 mgd at the Providence Treatment Plant receive only primary treatment; flows in excess of 160 mgd receive no treatment.

The City of Woonsocket is currently upgrading and expanding its treatment facilities to serve North Smithfield, Rhode Island and Blackstone and Bellingham, Massachusetts. The plant currently provides primary treatment which is not adequate to meet water quality standards in the Blackstone River. In addition, regional treatment facilities are under construction or consideration in two other communities in the designated area.

In the Pawtuxet Basin, three municipal treatment plants within a five mile stretch of the river severely degrade water quality. Anticipated growth in the basin may require the construction of yet another treatment plant in the neighboring upstream community of Coventry. It appears that water quality standards will only be attained with advanced treatment at the existing facilities or through regulation of growth in a systematic fashion.¹⁷

D. Substantial Industrial Pollution Problems

The industrial pollution problem in the 208 planning area is directly related to municipal waste treatment problems. Since most industrial firms are currently served by municipal systems or will eventually be served by such systems, the major problem in the area at the present time is the need for greater coordination in municipal and industrial wastewater treatment planning on an areawide scale. Municipal facilities capable of treating industrial discharges are needed in many adjoining communities in the 208 area; the most efficient way of providing these facilities is through areawide management.

However, substantial industrial pollution problems in the Pawtuxet and Pawcatuck river basins cannot be alleviated by tying into municipal sewerage systems because these facilities lack sufficient capacity, or are situated too far from the industry. Advanced treatment will be required for these industries in order to meet the stream classification. Regulation of growth in these basins is an alternative that will have to be studied in order to meet point source load allocations. Other industries throughout the 208 area cannot discharge to municipal sewerage systems because of the toxicity of their

wastes, and will have to provide pretreatment of their wastewater before discharge to a municipal sewerage system or will have to provide best practicable treatment before discharge to a watercourse.

Analysis of the cost effectiveness of alternative solutions to the industrial pollution problem is a complex task, requiring planning on an areawide scale. In general, the coordination of all aspects of industrial and municipal wastewater treatment requires a comprehensive areawide planning and management program.

E. Population Growth

Although total population growth in the area over the last 10 years was less than the national average (10.6 percent vs. 13.3 percent), shifts of population from the central cities to the developing areas of the state will require construction of municipal sewerage facilities or regulation of growth in areas subject to high population growth and development pressure (See Table 2-3). These areas surround the existing urban centers and span the boundaries of several communities thus requiring areawide planning and implementation of waste treatment management techniques are to be effective.

The nature of the state's tourist industry also creates significant pollution problems. The summer influx of tourist and seasonal residents to the coastal areas of the state results, and will continue to result, in high seasonal population densities. This seasonal population concentration severely stresses the capabilities of soils to absorb sewage, as in-ground sewage disposal systems are predominant in the coastal area. The potential for groundwater pollution is very high. Such pollution of the groundwater resource must be prevented, as the major portion of present and future water supplies in the coastal areas must be drawn from groundwater sources. As might be expected, the greatest demand for groundwater occurs during the same season as the greatest loads on in-ground disposal systems. Heavy summer (dry season) draw down of aquifers in the coastal area thus presents a high potential for leachate pollution from in-ground disposal systems. Non-structural means to moderate the impact on water quality of these seasonal population influxes must be sought through 208 planning.

F. Urban Storm Drainage

Due to the large proportion of urbanized land in the designated area, as shown on Map 2-1, urban storm drainage has a major impact on water quality. This is particularly true in the cities of Providence, Central Falls, Pawtucket and Newport which

have combined sewerage systems. Since urban storm runoff can contribute a substantial load of pollutants to area streams, a portion of the 208 areawide study will address this problem and develop strategies to control it.

G. Non-Point Sources of Pollution

Non-point sources of pollution include pollutants generated by agricultural, silvicultural, mining, construction activities, urban runoff, and the problems of leachate from solid waste landfills and individual sewage disposal systems. In waters receiving pollutants from both point and non-point sources of waste discharge it may prove difficult to assess the impact of the non-point source until the point source is controlled.

In order to develop an orderly plan for controlling non-point sources of pollution, the impact must first be identified and quantified before planning the best means of abatement.

Based upon a review of Rhode Island Health Department records, potential non-point sources of pollution in Rhode Island appear to occur in the following categories:

1. Sanitary landfills
2. Individual Sewerage Disposal Systems
3. Urban runoff
4. Erosion and Sedimentation from land use practices
5. Marinas

Preliminary assessments of the impact of some of these sources have been made.

1. Sanitary Landfills

The problems associated with solid waste disposal sites can generally be associated with development of landfills in areas of high water table prior to the adoption of strict state controls. Problems occurring at both abandoned sanitary landfill sites and sites in the process of being phased out will be considered. Steps to control, if not completely to abate, water pollution problems have been taken, but a thorough assessment of the total problem is needed.

2. Individual Sewage Disposal

In suburban and rural areas individual sewage disposal problems still occur, degrading local bodies of water in a random manner. Such problems as overflowing cesspools, direct discharges to watercourses, and failing septic tank/leaching field systems occur in areas where public sewerage will not be

available for many years, if ever. These individual sewage disposal problems, at single homes or groups of dwellings, present problems which must be dealt with in a "non-point manner", i.e. treatment at the site, rather than through publicly owned facilities.

3. Urban Runoff

Table 4-2 presents a summary of cost estimates for pollution abatement based upon federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines for the 1974 Needs Survey. From the table it appears that the treatment and control of stormwater (urban runoff) exceeds the cost of the conventional means of pollution control, including the correction of combined sewer overflows. The cost figure for Category VI is for less than secondary treatment (micro-straining plus chlorination). It does appear that a reevaluation of needs surveys and a quantitative approach to the problem after the 1977 construction goals are implemented will be necessary.

4. Erosion and Sedimentation

Table 4-3 presents an estimate prepared by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service of the impact of land use practices. Major sources of erosion and sedimentation problems appear to be croplands needing stabilization, construction sites, and mining activities (gravel extraction and washing). Again, detailed information on the problem is lacking.¹⁸

5. Marinas

There are over 90 marinas most of which are located in small confined harbors and coves that may not receive adequate flushing action. This seasonal problem which may curtail aesthetic and recreational enjoyment has never been adequately studied. In order to successfully implement any regulations promulgated on watercraft discharges the severity of the problem must be assessed.

H. Protection of Groundwater

Groundwater resources in Rhode Island are in need of protection. Based on U.S. Geological Survey figures, approximately 25 percent of all the fresh water used in the area is from groundwater sources.²¹ The Rhode Island Department of Health estimates that 8 percent of the population (about 80,000 persons) is directly dependent upon individual domestic wells for water supply. In addition, Health Department records indicate that thirteen of the nineteen public water supply

Table 4-2

COSTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLICLY OWNED
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES TO ACHIEVE
1983 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL GOALS
(Millions of 1973 Dollars) 19

| | | |
|-------|---|------------|
| I | Cost for secondary treatment (BPT) | \$68 |
| II | Needed additional treatment (WQL) | 30 |
| III A | Infiltration-Inflow correction | 4 |
| III B | Replacement or rehabilitation of wastewater Collection Systems | 1 |
| IV A | New collector sewer systems | 193 |
| IV B | New interceptor sewers | 134 |
| V | Correction of combined sewer overflows | 87 |
| VI | Treatment and/or control of stormwater | <u>927</u> |
| TOTAL | | \$1,444 |

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Table 4-3

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION PROBLEMS²⁰

| <u>Land Use</u> | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Rate of Erosion Tons/Acres</u> | <u>Total Tons</u> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cropland: | | | |
| Adequately treated | 17,151 | 2.0 | 34,301 |
| Needing Treatment | 24,375 | 11.2 | 273,000 |
| Other Rural Land: | | | |
| Orchard bush fruit & Horticulture | 852 | 1.27 | 1,088 |
| Openland formerly Cropped | 22,952 | 0.94 | 21,555 |
| Pasture | 18,294 | 0.54 | 9,943 |
| Woodland | 387,605 | 0.33 | 129,209 |
| Other Land | 9,803 | 1.45 | 14,186 |
| Urban Land | | | |
| Urban | 114,688 | 1.44 | 164,792 |
| Road Banks | 2,447* | - | 36,009 |
| Streambanks | 10* | - | 3,995 |
| Construction Sites | <u>6,393</u> | 35.72 | <u>228,363</u> |
| TOTAL | 666,496 | | 916,441 |

*Road banks and streambanks are in miles. Streambanks: little information was gathered and the 10 miles is for future reference.

systems in the state are partially dependent upon groundwater. The number of persons served by publicly supplied groundwater in Rhode Island is estimated at 213,000 by the U.S. Geological Survey.²²

Thus, it is clear that pollution of existing and potential water supply aquifers must be prevented if existing and future water supply demands are to be met.

There are many potential sources of groundwater pollution, including: (1) water-soluble products that are placed on the land surface and in streams, (2) substances that are deposited or stored in the ground above the water table and (3) disposal, storage or extraction of material below the water table.

Many groundwater quality problems are caused by the disposal of wastes directly into streams and by the dumping, spreading, or storage of soluble substances on the land surface. The following list, although not exhaustive, includes the major causes of groundwater contamination that originate on the land surface.

1. Infiltration of contaminated surface water
2. Land disposal of waste materials
3. Stockpiles
4. Dumps
5. Disposal of sewage-and water-treatment plant sludge
6. Salt spreading on roads
7. Animal feedlots
8. Fertilizers and pesticides
9. Accidental spills of hazardous materials
10. Particulate matter from airborne sources

A variety of materials are stored, extracted, or disposed of in the ground above the water table. Water pollution can originate from many of these operations, which include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Septic tanks, cesspools, and privies
2. Holding ponds and lagoons
3. Sanitary landfills
4. Waste disposal in excavations
5. Leakage from underground storage tanks
6. Leakage from underground pipelines
7. Artificial recharge
8. Sumps and dry wells
9. Graveyards

The following list includes a number of major causes of groundwater contamination produced by the use and misuse of storage space in the ground below the water table.

1. Waste disposal in wet excavations
2. Drainage wells and canals
3. Well disposal of wastes
4. Underground storage
5. Secondary recovery
6. Mines
7. Exploratory wells
8. Abandoned wells
9. Water supply wells
10. Groundwater development

In most cases, these potential sources of pollution cannot be economically controlled by publicly financed structural solutions. They represent a complex and challenging problem, best controlled by non-structural means.²³

Study of the impact of these potential pollution sources on the groundwater resources of the "208" study area is necessary if these resources are to remain dependable, significant sources of water supply in the future. These studies are of particular importance in the designated area's rural and suburban communities, where dependence on groundwater and competition for use of open land are the heaviest.

PART FIVE: LOCAL GOVERNMENT INTENT

Between January 28, 1975 and March 6, 1975, letters and informational packages were sent to the chief elected officials in each of the 41 communities in the designated area. The letter (see Exhibit B) emphasized the need for and value of cooperation and participation of local governments in the development of the "208" plan. Each community was requested to express its willingness to participate through the formal passage of a resolution of intent.

The Statewide Planning Program pursued the passage of these resolutions by follow-up contacts with the communities. These contacts consisted of telephone calls and meetings with municipal officials.

Twenty-eight of the 41 communities in the designated area have passed resolutions of intent as of the date of this submission. The Statewide Planning Program will continue to encourage the remaining 13 communities to participate.

Table 5-1 summarizes the status of the resolution in each community, and the actions taken by the Statewide Planning Program to promote local participation.

Participation by Millville and Blackstone, Massachusetts will be in accordance with 40 CFR Section 126.16. The Board of Selectmen of the Town of Blackstone has signed a resolution of intent and has sent a letter of notification to Governors Noel and Dukakis and to EPA Administrator Train (see Exhibit B). The documentation necessary to support the designation of Millville will be prepared through the cooperation of the community, the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission, and the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program. This documentation will be forwarded to the Governors of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and to the EPA Administrator as soon as possible.

Of the 28 communities which have signed resolutions of intent, four have adopted resolutions which differ substantially from the model recommended by EPA. These changes are described below:

Coventry deleted the seventh paragraph, which relates to proposals for grants for construction of publicly owned treatment works.

Cranston added the following phrase at the end of the sixth paragraph:

...providing that the said City shall be allowed to file application for sewerage treatment construction grants when and if it is decided by said City that such application will be in the best interest of it's (sic) citizens and the City has the financial capabilities to develop same.

and revised the seventh paragraph to read:

It is further resolved that all grants for construction of publicly owned treatment works within the boundaries of the State will be consistent with the approved program.

Newport deleted the sixth paragraph, which relates to the intent of the community to join with other communities to develop and implement a "208" plan.

The Providence City Council passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency has offered Rhode Island \$1 million dollars in federal planning money to zero in on Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment of 1972 (areawide waste treatment management) and,

WHEREAS, the Statewide Planning Program has asked each of Rhode Island's thirty nine cities and towns to join together to "develop and implement a plan resulting in coordinated waste treatment management systems for the entire State" and,

WHEREAS, Providence has been designated as a "key community" within the State,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Department of Planning and Urban Development will represent the City of Providence in the 208 planning process, and cooperatively plan, with all other interested cities and towns, a system that will control not only pollution that flows from sewers, but runoff from roads, parking lots, farms, dumps, construction sites, and so forth, thus making the City of Providence and the entire State of Rhode Island a better, cleaner and safer place to live and play.

The Mayor of Providence also expressed his intent that the City participate through his letter which is reproduced in Exhibit B.

Table 5-1

STATUS OF LOCAL RESOLUTIONS OF INTENT
(Including a Summary of Contacts Made By RISPP)

| <u>Town or City</u> <u>Code Name</u> | <u>Information</u> <u>Package</u> <u>Sent</u> | <u>Telephone</u> <u>Follow-up</u> <u>to Package</u> | <u>Meeting with</u> <u>Local</u> <u>Officials</u> | <u>Resolution</u> <u>Passed</u> |
|---|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 01 Barrington | 1/28/75 | 2/24 | | 2/27 |
| 02 Bristol | 1/28/75 | 2/18, 28, 3/14, 4/15 | | |
| 03 Burrillville | 1/28/75 | 2/26 | | 3/28 |
| 04 Central Falls | 1/28/75 | 2/14, 27 | 3/10 | 3/10 |
| 05 Charlestown | 1/28/75 | 2/28, 3/5, 14 | | 3/10 |
| 06 Coventry | 1/28/75 | 2/14, 24 3/12 | | 3/24* |
| 07 Cranston | 1/28/75 | 2/18, 26 | 2/13 | 3/24* |
| 08 Cumberland | 1/28/75 | 2/24 | | 3/13 |
| 09 East Greenwich | 1/28/75 | | | 2/11 |
| 10 East Providence | 1/28/75 | 2/14, 28 | | 2/24 |
| 11 Exeter | 1/28/75 | 2/26, 3/5 | | |
| 12 Foster | 1/28/75 | 2/26, 28 | 3/6 | |
| 13 Glocester | 1/28/75 | 2/24, 27 | | 3/14 |
| 14 Hopkinton | 1/28/75 | 2/26 | 4/7 | |
| 15 Jamestown | 1/28/75 | 2/4, 14 | 4/14 | |
| 16 Johnston | 1/28/75 | 2/24, 2/27 | | 3/10 |
| 17 Lincoln | 1/28/75 | | | 2/5 |
| 18 Little Compton | 1/28/75 | 2/27 | | 3/6 |
| 19 Middletown | 1/28/75 | 2/24 | | 2/24 |
| 20 Narragansett | 1/28/75 | 2/27 | | 2/19 |
| 21 Newport | 1/28/75 | 2/18 | | 4/9* |
| 22 New Shoreham | 1/28/75 | 2/26 | | |
| 23 North Kingstown | 1/28/75 | 2/14, 24 4/15 | 3/24 | |
| 24 North Providence | 1/28/75 | 2/26, 28 | | 3/4 |
| 25 North Smithfield | 1/28/75 | 2/14, 28 | 3/13 | 4/14 |
| 26 Pawtucket | 1/28/75 | 3/4, 4/7 | | 4/9 |
| 27 Portsmouth | 1/28/75 | 2/18, 28 | 2/24 | 3/3 |
| 28 Providence | 1/28/75 | 2/24, 3/11, 4/3 | | 4/9* |
| 29 Richmond | 1/28/75 | 2/27, 3/5 | | 4/11 |
| 30 Scituate | 1/28/75 | 2/27, 3/5 | | |
| 31 Smithfield | 1/28/75 | 2/18, 3/24 | 3/28, 4/1 | |
| 32 South Kingstown | 1/28/75 | 2/14 | | 2/10 |
| 33 Tiverton | 1/30/75 | | 11/25/74 | (SRPEDD) |
| 34 Warren | 1/28/75 | 2/26, 28, 3/24, 4/4 | 4/15 | |
| 35 Warwick | 1/28/75 | 2/24, 3/24 | | 4/14 |
| 36 Westerly | 1/28/75 | 2/14, 18 3/27 | 4/14 | |
| 37 West Greenwich | 1/28/75 | 2/24, 3/27, 4/15 | | |
| 38 West Warwick | 1/28/75 | 2/24 | | 3/11 |
| 39 Woonsocket | 1/28/75 | 2/24 | 3/10 | 3/13 |
| 40 Blackstone, Mass. | 3/6/75 | | | 4/15 |
| 41 Millville, Mass. | 3/6/75 | 3/27, 4/15 | Scheduled 4/22 | |

*Language Differs Sub-
stantially from that
suggested by EPA

PART SIX: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A. Public Hearing Notification

The Office of the Governor held a public hearing on the proposed "208" area and agency designations in Room 313 of the State House on April 8, 1975 at 7:30 p.m. Notice of this hearing was published in accordance with 40 CFR Part 105 on March 7, 1975, in the following daily newspapers:

1. Newport Daily News
2. Pawtucket Times
3. Pawtuxet Valley Daily Times
4. Providence Journal
5. Westerly Sun
6. Woonsocket Call

In addition, written notice of this hearing was mailed to 225 interested individuals and organizations on March 7, 1975. The notice of the public hearing and the mailing list of interested individuals and organizations are reproduced as Exhibit C.

B. Public Hearing - Summary of Comments

Twenty-nine persons, representing private firms and interests, local governments, environmental interest groups, and state and federal agencies, attended the hearing. Three attendees submitted oral or written statements, which are summarized below:

Ms. Linda Silversmith, representing Ecology Action for Rhode Island, submitted a written statement in support of the area and agency as designated.

Mr. Merlin Szosz, representing Stop I-84, Inc., spoke in support of the proposed area and agency designations.

Mr. Chandler Johnson, speaking as a private citizen, endorsed the area and agency designations as proposed.

The full transcript of this public hearing is available for review in the Office of the Governor and at the offices of the State-wide Planning Program.

PART SEVEN: DESIGNATED PLANNING AGENCY

A. Name

Statewide Planning Program, Department of Administration

B. Address

265 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

C. Official Contacts

1. Responsible Official

Mr. James Jerue, Director
R.I. Department of Administration
State House, Room 118
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Area Code 401 277-2280

2. Contact Official

Mr. Daniel W. Varin, Chief
R.I. Statewide Planning Program
265 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

Area Code 401 277-2656

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PART EIGHT: FACTORS FOR AGENCY DESIGNATION

A. Legal Authority for Planning

1. Legal Status: The Statewide Planning Program was established by Chapter 126 of the Public Laws of 1970, approved April 30, 1970 (see Exhibit D).

2. Authority: The authority of the Program is described by Executive Order Number 10 dated June 22, 1970 (see Exhibit D). Sections 1 and 2 prescribe Program functions. The Director of the Department of Administration is authorized to apply for and accept federal grants and contracts with the federal government by Section 3.

3. Legal Opinion: The letter from the Program's legal counsel, reproduced in Exhibit D, certifies that the Statewide Planning Program, has all legal authority required through the Director of the Department of Administration, for planning.

B. Specific Authority for Water Quality Planning

The statutory authority for water pollution abatement in the State of Rhode Island is found in Title 46, Chapters 12 and 14, of the General Laws of 1956, as amended (see Exhibit E). Chapter 12 pertains to the control of pollution of waters not used for drinking, while chapter 14 relates to the control of waters used as sources of drinking supply.

Although statutory authority for water quality management is the responsibility of the state's Department of Health, the Program has entered into an agreement (see Exhibit E) with the Department of Health and the Water Resources Board to:

1. Carry out their activities in preparing and maintaining plans and programs and in implementing such plans and programs for water supply and sewage disposal facilities on a cooperative basis, utilizing common data bases, standards, planning periods, and other factors to the maximum extent consistent with the responsibilities of each agency;

2. Cooperate to the extent permitted by staff, financing, and information available in the preparation, adoption, and maintenance of a water and sewer element or elements of the State Guide Plan which are consistent with all other related elements of the State Guide Plan and which shall reflect the functional plans and programs of each participant to the extent possible.

3. The water and sewer element or elements of the State Guide Plan shall, upon adoption by the COUNCIL, be the plan or plans submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the

Environmental Protection Agency, and to other federal agencies as evidence of compliance with functional planning requirements for financial assistance to water supply or sewage disposal facilities.

4. The water and sewer element or elements of the State Guide Plan shall, upon adoption by the COUNCIL, be the plan or plans used by the PROGRAM in evaluating applications for financial assistance to water supply or sewage disposal facilities as required by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95.

This memorandum of understanding was originally executed to establish the coordinating mechanism required by paragraph 16 of the HUD-EPA "Joint Regional Agreement for Inter-Agency Coordination in Planning and Development" for water and sewer facilities. This memorandum appears to fulfill this requirement.

C. Membership of Elected Local Officials

The State Planning Council is designated as the policy body of the Program by Sections 4 and 5 of Executive Order 10 (see Exhibit D). The elected official representation is prescribed by Section 4 as follows:

Not more than five (5) officials of local government who are appointed by the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns.

The current local officials are:

1. Mayor, City of Cranston
2. Mayor, City of Newport
3. Mayor, City of Pawtucket
4. Mayor, City of Warwick
5. Town Administrator, Town of Westerly

The full Council membership is attached in Exhibit F. In addition to those members appointed in accordance with Executive Order Number 10, this list includes ten members representing public interests recently appointed in accordance with Executive Order Number 23, signed by Governor Noel on February 7, 1975.

As an additional measure to insure that the opportunity for municipal input to the 208 planning process is maximized, the State Planning Council at its meeting of February 26, 1975 passed a resolution creating an areawide waste treatment policy advisory committee. The Council in cooperation with the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns, will ask the chief municipal elected official in all of the "208" area communities to serve on this committee. Those communities that have expressed their desire and willingness to participate in the "208" planning process by the passage of a resolution of intent will have voting rights. All other communities will be

asked to participate, but will be represented in a non-voting capacity. This 208 planning committee will function as a direct advisory body to both the Program staff and State Planning Council in the preparation of the 208 plan. The minutes of the February 26, 1975, Council meeting are reproduced in Exhibit F.

D. Geographical Jurisdiction Over Area

The Program's area of planning jurisdiction is the entire state of Rhode Island. The combined effects of the state's limited land area, dense urban composition, and the proximity of all 39 local civil divisions allow regional planning to be performed on a state-wide basis, in many cases without the need for substate districting. The entire state has been designated by the Governor as a single area for the purposes of the federal Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95 Review Process. Economic planning and development, urban redevelopment planning and transportation planning also treat the State as a single unit under the planning jurisdiction of the Statewide Planning Program.

Maps 1-2 through 1-8 illustrate the geographical limits of the planning jurisdiction of the Statewide Planning Program as can be seen, the Program has planning jurisdiction in the entire 208 area, with the exception of the two Massachusetts communities of Blackstone and Millville. Jurisdiction will be extended to these two communities for purposes of the "208" program through a memorandum of understanding between the Statewide Planning Program, the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission and the communities (see Exhibit A).

E. Functional Jurisdiction Over Other Types of Areawide Planning

As illustrated by sections 1 and 2 of Executive Order Number 10 (see Exhibit D), the Program is responsible for a wide range of planning activities. The Program is the principal staff agency of the executive branch for coordinating plans for the comprehensive development of the state's human, economic and physical resources. In addition, the Program has the responsibility to prepare, continuously evaluate, extend and revise a long-range State Guide Plan. The State Guide Plan is based on identified goals and policies and emphasizes the relative impact of alternative courses of action.

The Program's functional activities can be grouped into four areas: 1) the state guide plan; 2) government management and coordination; 3) planning information base; 4) special projects. A detailed discussion of these four planning functions has been extracted from the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1973-1974, and attached as part of Exhibit G.

Since its inception in 1964, the Program has been involved

in a variety of statewide comprehensive planning activities for physical, economic and human resource development, many of a magnitude similar to that of the "208" planning effort. The list of publications reproduced in Exhibit G illustrates the range of these activities. Where appropriate, this list includes an estimated degree of implementation for each project.

F. Relationship With Other Planning Agencies

The Program's planning coordination function is prepared in accordance with the assignment of planning functions under state law, executive order, and inter-agency and intergovernmental agreement.

This coordination function is carried out by a committee structure which includes the following bodies:

1. The State Planning Council, comprised of the Director of Administration, as Chairman, and nine other heads of state departmentseandagencies, appointed by the Governor; five officials of local government (mayors, managers, administrators, or council presidents), appointed by the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns, ten public members appointed by the Governor, and representatives of federal agencies, invited to serve by the Governor or the Council, who are non-voting members. The Council provides representation of a broad range of interests and viewpoints in the state planning process. It assists the Program staff in coordinating planning and development activities of governmental agencies at all levels and the private sectors. All statements of goals and policies and all elements of the State Guide Plan must be approved by the Council.

2. The Technical Committee, appointed by the State Planning Council, is also comprised of state, local, public, and federal representatives. The Committee advises the Program staff on technical procedures, monitors work in progress, and reviews all major studies and makes recommendations thereon to the State Planning Council. The Committee acts on all proposals reviewed under the Project Notification and Review System established by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95, Part I.

3. Technical Subcommittees are appointed as required to assist the State Planning Council, the Technical Committee, or the staff in a specific functional or operational area. Subcommittees normally include both members of the Technical Committee and others and exist for a limited period of time only. Subcommittees have been appointed in the areas of land use, public transportation, traffic engineering, civil defense, highway project review, and substate districting.

In addition to the State Planning Council and its committee

structure, the Statewide Planning Program is associated with, represented on, or provides staff services to the following committees and organizations in performing governmental management and coordinating functions.

Action Plan Task Force, Rhode Island Department of Transportation

American Association of State Highway Officials

American Institute of Planners

American Society of Planning Officials

Areawide Services to the Aging Project Task Force

Audubon Society of Rhode Island

Blackstone Valley Council of Governments

Coastal Resources Management Council and Planning Committee

Council of State Governments

Council of State Planning Agencies

Commission on Discovery and Utilization of Public Rights-of-Way

Education Development Center

Environmental Council of Rhode Island, Inc.

Federal Regional Council

Governor's Air Transportation Development Committee

Governor's Bicentennial Task Force

Governor's Council of Economic Advisors

Governor's Council on Environmental Quality

Governor's Economic Conversion Task Force

Governor's Environmental Task Force

Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce

Health Planning Council, Inc., Project Advisory Committee

Highway Engineers Exchange Program
Highway Planning Officials of North Atlantic States
Human Services Management Council
Land Use Committee, Rhode Island Resources Conservation and
Development Project
League of Women Voters
National Association of Regional Councils
Natural Resources Group
New England Consortium on Environmental Protection
New England Natural Areas Program
New England-New York Recreation Demand Committee
New England Regional Commission
New England River Basins Commission (NERBC) Flood Plain
Management Task Force
Planning and Advisory Council on Developmental Disabilities
Population Crisis Committee
Power Plant Siting Study Advisory Board, University of Rhode
Island
Recreation Resources Review Committee
Rhode Island Association of Conservation Districts
Rhode Island Chamber of Commerce
Rhode Island Community Development Committee, U.S. Department
of Agriculture
Rhode Island Conservation Committee
Rhode Island Council of Community Services, Research Subcommittee
Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission
Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council
Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns

Rhode Island Society of Planning Agencies

Senior Citizens Transportation, Inc.

Southeastern New England Water and Related Land Resources
Study Coordinating Group and Study Management Team

Special Advisory Committee on the Galilee Development Plan

Special Legislative Commission on Rapid Transit Service
Between Providence and Bristol County

State Manpower Planning Council

State Properties Committee

Trail Advisory Committee, Rhode Island Department of Natural
Resources

Transportation Research Board, National Academy of Sciences

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pawcatuck-Narragansett Bay Study

Veteran's Cemetery Commission, State of Rhode Island

Water Resources Center Advisory Committee

G. Relationship With Regulatory and Management Agencies

The Program also maintains working relationships with various management and regulatory agencies that exercise zoning and subdivision controls, as well as those which construct and operate wastewater facilities. Zoning and subdivision controls are exercised by the cities and towns in the designated area. Figure 8-1 illustrates these relationships with management and regulatory agencies.

H. Recent Activities in Water Quality Management Planning

The Program has prepared water supply and wastewater treatment disposal elements of the State Guide Plan (adopted by the State Planning Council in 1969), ten interim sub-basin plans under prior federal regulations, facilities plans under Section 201 of the 1972 act, the state's continuing planning process under Section 303(e) of the 1972 act, and three basin plans in accordance with this process. Two additional basin plans are in preparation and plans for all seven basins in the state will be completed by December 31, 1975. The Program has also been responsible for Rhode Island's participation in Study Element 3.02, "Water Quality Control," for the Southeastern New England Study of Water and Related Land Resources. Water quality management plans prepared by the

STATE AGENCIES

| | |
|---|--|
| X | |
|---|--|

Program are included in the attached list of publications (see Exhibit G) and are indicated by an asterisk.

I. Agency Capability

The Statewide Planning Program is currently authorized a staff of 41 distributed as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Professional | 19 |
| Technical | 12 |
| Administrative and Clerical | 6 |
| Trainees | 4 |

Thirty-six of these positions were filled as of the date of this submission. This staff may be augmented by consultants if required for preparation of the "208" plan. One personal services contract for a planning consultant, engaged to prepare the "208" work program was in effect at the time of this submission.

The Program's Senior Sanitary Engineer has a Master of Science degree in Civil and Environmental Engineering. He guided the preparation of the water quality planning element for the four Rhode Island planning areas of the SENE Study. Other staff members have education and experience in urban planning, public administration, economics and civil engineering.

The Program staff relies upon members of the Rhode Island Department of Health's Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control for professional advice in wastewater and related matters.

J. Agency Funding

The Program has a long history of comprehensive planning, including a wide range of functional elements. The Program is financially supported by an annual state appropriation. This appropriation is used for the Program's activities and as a matching fund for federal grants. No other activities or programs would preclude an active water quality management program under Section 208. Instead, land use, recreation, conservation and open space, transportation, water supply and water quality activities can complement one another.

PART NINE: ESTIMATED PLANNING COSTS

The preliminary estimated costs for the preparation of the "208" plan are outlined in Table 9-1 below, on both a per capita and a total cost basis, for five generalized work elements.

Table 9-1

ESTIMATED 208 PLANNING COSTS

| <u>Work Element</u> | <u>Cost per Capita</u> (Area Pop.: 958,100) | <u>Total</u> <u>Estimated Cost</u> |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Pollution Sources: | | |
| Point Sources | \$1.00 | \$ 958,100 |
| Non-Point Sources | 1.05 | 1,006,005 |
| Land and Water Related Land Use Plans: | 0.65 | 622,765 |
| Public Participation and Information: | 0.15 | 143,715 |
| Legal, Institutional and Financial Arrange- ments: | 0.20 | 191,620 |
| Study Management and Coordination: | <u>0.25</u> | <u>239,525</u> |
| TOTAL | \$3.30 | \$3,161,730 |

EXHIBIT A: COORDINATION CORRESPONDENCE

| <u>FROM</u> | <u>TO</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| RISPP | SRPEDD | December 11, 1974 |
| SRPEDD | RISPP | December 18, 1974 |
| SRPEDD | RISPP | January 16, 1975 |
| SRPEDD | RISPP | March 3, 1975 |
| Town of Tiverton | Governor Noel | March 18, 1975 |
| RISPP | SRPEDD | March 21, 1975 |
| RISPP | CMRPC | March 19, 1975 |
| RISPP | MAPC | April 3, 1975 |



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Administration
STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM
265 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

December 11, 1974

Mr. William D. Toole
Executive Director
Southeastern Regional Planning and
Economic Development District
68 Winthrop Street
Taunton, Massachusetts 02780

FEB 1 1978

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Dear Mr. Toole:

We have been informed by Mr. Alex Zaleski of your staff and by a representative of the Tiverton Sewer Commission that the Town of Tiverton has filed a "letter of intent" to participate in a wastewater management planning study to be undertaken by your agency under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. This arrangement would appear to be logical, since the state plan for public sewerage facility development, an element of the State Guide Plan, recommends that Tiverton be served by the Fall River waste water treatment facility. Tiverton is also within the Fall River urbanized area and standard metropolitan statistical area.

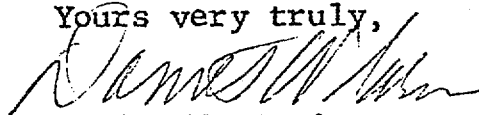
This agency has no objection to inclusion of Tiverton in the proposed study, but we would also like to bring four points to your attention:

- 1) We would expect that statewide estimates of population, employment, and related factors prepared by this office would be utilized whenever areawide information of this kind is needed for the study. This is essential to insure that any proposals affecting the Rhode Island portion of the study area will be consistent with other plans and programs.

- 2) Several elements of the State Guide Plan are relevant to a "208" study. These would include goals and policies for development and plan elements on land use, water supply, wastewater treatment and disposal, transportation, recreation, and possibly others. We would expect that the recommendations emerging from the "208" study would be in conformance with these plan elements as they pertain to Tiverton or other areas in Rhode Island.
- 3) The Statewide Planning Program and the Rhode Island Department of Health are preparing water quality management plans for all Rhode Island river basins in accordance with Section 303 (e) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. Tiverton will be covered by the plan for the Narragansett Bay basin. These two planning efforts must be closely coordinated.
- 4) Rhode Island is considering undertaking a "208" study on a statewide basis. If we proceed, it will be necessary to set up arrangements to accomodate Tiverton in this effort in a slightly different way than the other municipalities. I presume that this can be accomplished on an informal basis when and if the need arises.

Please keep us advised of your progress in this matter.

Yours very truly,



Daniel W. Varin
Chief

DWV:bam

cc: Mr. Eric Jankel
Ms. Louise Durfee
Mr. Carleton E. Maine
Mr. Robert Russ
Ms. Kim Alsup

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL PLAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

68 WINTHROP STREET, TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02780 TEL. (617) 823-0796

December 18, 1974

RECEIVED DEC 23 1974

Mr. Daniel W. Varin, Chief
Statewide Planning Program
265 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

Dear Mr. Varin:

We have received your letter supporting the inclusion of Tiverton, Rhode Island, in our wastewater management study under Section 208, and are in full agreement with the points you have raised regarding the logistics of SRPEDD's studying the Town. Your prompt response to our request for a letter was appreciated.

This office agrees with specific points that you have raised, and we will soon need information from your office on future plans for Tiverton such as land use, water supply, transportation, projections, etc. This information will be important during the preparation of a plan of study. At the time this detailed information becomes necessary, we will be in contact with your office. We would also appreciate your agency's comments on the plan of study when it is prepared.

I have enclosed a documentation package as requested by EPA in support of the designation of SRPEDD and the proposed study area. The format of this document conforms to the EPA outline entitled "Substantiating Information Required to be Submitted in Regard to Designations Under Section 208". It should be of assistance to you in preparing your own designation package.

We shall be in contact as this effort develops further but in the meantime, do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Bill Toole
William D. Toole
Executive Director

Enclosure

WDT:SCS:pw

cc: Louise Durfee, President
Tiverton Town Council

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

68 WINTHROP STREET, TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02780 TEL. (617) 823-0796

January 16, 1975

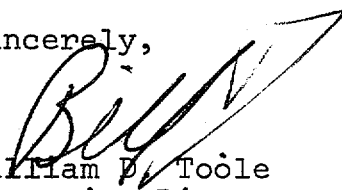
Mr. Daniel W. Varin, Chief
Statewide Planning Program
265 Melrose Street
Providence, R.I. 02907

Dear Mr. Varin:

This is to express our appreciation of the willingness on your part to have the community of Tiverton, R.I. included in the areawide waste treatment management study to be carried out by this agency. The work program is now being prepared for submission with the application, and in the near future SRPEDD staff will be communicating with you in order to develop a memorandum of understanding defining your role in this study. It is assumed that much information regarding land use and future economic development can be provided by you for the community under your jurisdiction and that you will be willing to participate in SRPEDD's 208 work by providing such information and by reviewing any proposals involving Tiverton.

Once again, thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,


William D. Toole
Executive Director

AVZ:WDT:mcg

RECEIVED JAN 20 1975

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL PLAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

68 WINTHROP STREET, TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02780 TEL. (617) 823-0796

March 3, 1975

Mr. Daniel Varin, Chief
Rhode Island Statewide
Planning Program
265 Melrose Street
Providence, R.I. 02903

Dear Mr. Varin:

This letter is being sent to formally notify you of our intent to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding between SRPEDD and the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program to coordinate efforts under our respective 208 planning programs, especially for the Town of Tiverton, R.I., and the Ten Mile River Basin communities that are contained in the Providence SMSA. This MOU will be formally negotiated prior to commencing the 208 study.

As a minimum, such a document should contain agreements covering the following points:

1. Representation on advisory committees covering Tiverton and the Ten Mile River Basin, as well as participation in the overall policy making process on matters regarding these communities.
2. Review and comment on all draft plans and alternatives affecting these communities.
3. Mutual data exchange.
4. Agreement on use of projections for population, economic activity, waste loading, etc.
5. Incorporation of Rhode Island's development goals, policies, and plans.
6. Coordination of basin plans.

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER
FEB 1 1978

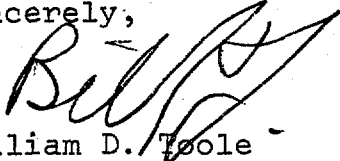
Mr. Varin

-2-

March 3, 1975

I look forward to close cooperation between our agencies so that 208 planning can become a meaningful process for meeting 1983 goals.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Bill Toole', is written over the typed name.

William D. Toole
Executive Director

SCS:WDT:mcg



Town of Tiverton, Rhode Island
TOWN COUNCIL

LOUISE DURFEE, President
RONALD M. DURFEE
GEORGE H. SYLVIA, JR.
HARRY BARBOZA
JOSEPH C. CARVALHO
JAMES LEONARDO
EDWARD J. CARREIRO

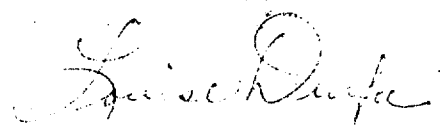
March 18, 1975

Governor Philip Noel
State House
Providence, R. I.

Dear Governor Noel:

Pursuant to subpart B: section 126.16 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the chief elected officers of the Town of Tiverton, Rhode Island wish to designate themselves to be part of the Southeastern Massachusetts 208 Planning Area with the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD) as the respective 208 Planning Agency.

Yours truly,


Louise Durfee
President

LD/lg
cc: Daniel W. Varin ✓
Chief
R.I. Statewide Planning Program
265 Melrose Street
Providence, R. I. 02907

March 21, 1975

Mr. William D. Toole
Executive Director
Southeastern Regional Planning and
Economic Development District
68 Winthrop Street
Taunton, Massachusetts

Dear Bill:

This letter is sent as formal notification of our intent to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District to coordinate our 208 planning programs. This coordination is particularly significant for the Town of Tiverton, Rhode Island, and the Ten Mile River Basin communities which are contained in the Providence - Pawtucket - Warwick SMSA.

This Memorandum of Understanding should be formally negotiated prior to initiating 208 studies and, as a minimum, would contain agreements covering the following points:

1. Statewide estimates of population, economic activity, and related factors prepared by your office would be considered whenever areawide information of this kind on areas in Massachusetts is needed for the 208 study.
2. Incorporation of the relevant elements of SERPEDD's Guide Plan.
3. Coordination of water quality management plans, and 208 plans for the area.
4. Review and comment on all draft proposals affecting these communities.

Mr. William D. Toole

-2-

March 21, 1975

5. Statewide Planning Program as well as community representation on advisory committees covering Tiverton and the Ten Mile River Basin, as well as participation in the overall policy making process on matters regarding these communities.
6. Exchange of data relative to the preparation of the respective plans.

I trust that this agreement will be mutually beneficial to both agencies' efforts toward the development of areawide waste treatment management plans.

Yours very truly,

Daniel W. Varin
Chief, Statewide Planning

DWV/VJP/ag

cc: Mr. Eric Jankel
Ms. Louise Durfee
Mr. Carleton Maine
Mr. Robert Russ
Ms. Kim Alsup

FEB 1 1978

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Administration
STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM
265 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

March 19, 1975

Mr. James Arnold
Central Massachusetts Regional
Planning Commission
70 Elm Street
Worcester, Massachusetts 01600

Dear Mr. Arnold:

This letter is being sent to formally notify you of our intent to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding between the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program and the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission to coordinate efforts under our respective "208" planning programs, especially for the Towns of Blackstone and Millville, Massachusetts and the Rhode Island communities in the Blackstone River Basin. This Memorandum of Understanding will be negotiated prior to commencing the "208" study.

As a minimum, such a document should contain agreements covering the following points:

1. Representation on advisory committees covering Blackstone and Millville and the Blackstone River Basin as well as participation in the overall policy making process on matters regarding these communities.
2. Review and comment on all draft plans and alternatives affecting these communities.

Mr. James Arnold

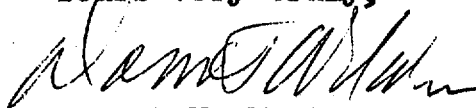
- 2 -

March 19, 1975

3. Mutual data exchange.
4. Agreement on use of projections for population, economic activity, waste loading, etc.
5. Coordination of basin plans.
6. Incorporation of the relevant elements of Central Massachusetts' Guide Plan.

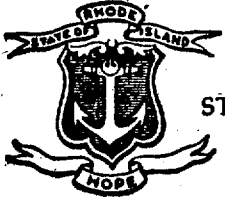
I look forward to close cooperation between our agencies so that "208" planning can become a meaningful process for meeting 1983 goals.

Yours very truly,



Daniel W. Varin
Chief, Statewide Planning

DWV/PJF/jl



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Administration
STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM
265 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

April 3, 1975

Mr. Richard M. Doherty
Executive Director
Metropolitan Area Planning
Council
44 School Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

SUBJECT: 208 Planning Program Coordination

Dear Mr. Doherty:

As you know, the Engineering Report on Additions and Modifications to Existing Wastewater and Collection Facilities for the City of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, prepared by C.E. Maguire, Inc., in January, 1973, recommends that the southern portion of Bellingham, Massachusetts be served by the Woonsocket sewage treatment plant. For this reason, we would like to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Metropolitan Area Planning Council to coordinate efforts under our respective "208" planning programs. We would like to negotiate this Memorandum of Understanding prior to commencement of our "208" study in July of this year.

As a minimum, such a document should contain agreements covering the following points:

1. Representation on advisory committees covering Bellingham and the Blackstone River Basin, as well as participation in the overall policy making process on matters regarding this community.
2. Review and comment on all draft plans and alternatives affecting Bellingham.
3. Mutual data exchange.
4. Agreement on use of projections for population, economic activity, waste loading, etc.
5. Coordination of basin plans.

Mr. Richard M. Doherty

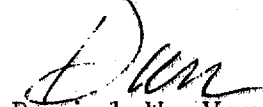
-2-

April 3, 1975

- '6. Incorporation of the relevant elements of the Metropolitan Area Planning Council's Guide Plan.

I look forward to close cooperation between our agencies so that "208" planning can become a meaningful process for meeting 1983 goals.

Yours very truly,



Daniel E. Varin
Chief, Statewide Planning

DWV/PJF/v1

cc: Mr. Eric Jankel
Mr. Joseph F. Spas
Mr. Carleton E. Maine
Mr. Robert Russ
Ms. Kim Alsup

EXHIBIT B: LOCAL GOVERNMENT INTENT

RISPP letter to elected local officials -- information on
"208" planning program.

Letter from Town Of Blackstone, Massachusetts to Governor Noel,
Governor Dukakis, and EPA Administrator Train.

Letter of intent from Mayor Cianci of Providence, to RISPP.



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Administration
STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM
265 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

January 28, 1975

Dear Mr.

As you know, Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) stresses areawide waste treatment planning by local governments. This "208" planning is dependent upon the full participation and cooperation of all the state's cities and towns. The purpose of this letter is to solicit your community's participation in the areawide waste treatment management planning process and to outline for you the general provisions and requirements of Section 208.

When Congress passed this Act, it recognized that some water quality problems in the United States are of such complexity and severity that they cannot be solved by technology alone. For this reason, the development of an areawide waste treatment planning process is suggested under Section 208 of the Act. Section 208 planning involves itself in areas of severe water pollution control problems, caused by intensive urban-industrial concentrations or other factors. Section 208 calls for the Governor to designate localities which meet the "208" planning area criteria. He must also designate a planning agency to serve each "208" area, according to certain criteria. These criteria were set forth in the Federal Register of September 14, 1973, in sections 126.10 and 126.11. Copies of these criteria and of the provisions of Section 208 of the Act are enclosed as Attachments A and B.

The "208" planning process calls upon local governments in a particular planning area to develop and implement a strategy that eliminates common water quality management problems. Because of Rhode Island's compactness and the interrelatedness of water quality management problems among all the state's communities, Governor Noel has advised the United States Environmental

January 28, 1975

Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for administering the provisions of the Act, of his intent to designate the entire state as a single "208" planning area.

Governor Noel has also expressed his intent to designate the Department of Administration, Division of Statewide Planning, as the "208" planning agency. Local input to the statewide planning process is assured through the State Planning Council, which reviews, approves, and provides policy advice and guidance on the planning activities of the Division of Statewide Planning. The Council's membership consists of federal, state, and local officials. Local government interests are represented by five members appointed by the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns. For calendar year 1974, the communities represented were: Providence, Cranston, Newport, Warwick and Westerly. If the Division of Statewide Planning is designated as the 208 Planning Agency, the Council will ask every city and town to appoint an individual to serve and represent the community's interest on a special "208" planning subcommittee, thus enabling all of the state's municipalities to participate in the planning process for areawide waste treatment management.

Cooperation and participation by local governments is essential to development of the "208" plan. EPA requires formal adoption by each community of a resolution of intent to join with other communities and the designated planning agency to develop and implement a plan which will result in a coordinated waste treatment management system for the designated area. Under the provisions of section 208(f) (2) of the Act, 100 percent federal funding is available for a two-year planning period, provided that the application is approved by EPA prior to July 1, 1975. It is therefore necessary for your community to give early consideration to participation in the program. Adoption of a resolution of intent is the first step for participation. If the state is to take advantage of the Act's 100 percent funding provision, a resolution similar to the one suggested in Attachment C must be adopted by your community as soon as possible.

Input from the general public is also essential to the "208" planning process. A public hearing will be held by the Governor's Office to solicit the testimony and comments of all interested parties on the proposed designation of the 208 planning area and agency. Representatives of local and regional governments and organizations, private organizations, and members of the general public are urged to attend this hearing. Details as to the time and place of the hearing will be published in the near future.

January 28, 1975

Two information pamphlets are enclosed in addition to the attachments cited above, so that you may more effectively evaluate the proposed designations. If you have any questions or comments on the enclosed materials, or wish to arrange a meeting to discuss the 208 Program, please contact Mr. Victor Parmentier or Mr. William Brinson at the letterhead address or at 277-2656.

Yours very truly,

Daniel W. Varin
Chief, Statewide Planning

DWV/WBB/j1

ATTACHMENTS: A. 208 Rules and Regulations (Federal Register
9/14/73)
B. Section 208, FWPCA Amendments of 1972
C. Suggested resolution

PAMPHLETS: Areawide Waste Treatment Management Planning
The Challenge and Opportunity of Water Quality
Management Planning

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER

FEB 1 1978



Town of Blackstone
Office of Town Administrator
Blackstone, Massachusetts 01504

RAYMOND HOWLAND

April 16, 1975

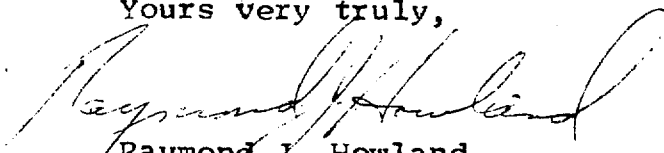
Governor Philip W. Noel
State House
Providence, R.I. 02903

Dear Governor Noel,

The Town of Blackstone, Massachusetts at their board meeting last evening passed a resolution expressing a desire to join the Rhode Island 208 Planning Area in accordance with Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

A copy of the resolution is attached. Pertinent correspondence should be sent to the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen namely Roland G. Falcioni and Town Administrator, Raymond J. Howland.

Yours very truly,


Raymond J. Howland
Town Administrator

RJH/at

cc/Michael Dukakis, Governor of Massachusetts
William Brinson, Statewide Planning Program (R.I.)
Russell E. Train, EPA Administrator
James Arnold, Central Mass. Regional Planning



RECEIVED 100 0 1075

Executive Chamber, City of Providence, Rhode Island

Vincent A. Cianci, Jr.
MAYOR

April 1, 1975

Mr. Daniel W. Varin, Chief
Statewide Planning Office
265 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Varin:

Please be advised that it is my intent for the City of Providence to participate in the areawide wastewater treatment planning pursuant to section 208 of the 1972 Environmental Control Act. I am submitting a resolution of intent to the City Council of Providence to seek formal participation in the statewide planning.

I am designating Mrs. Martha Bailey, Chief Planner of the Providence Department of Planning and Urban Development to be the City's representative to the technical advisory group of the Statewide Planning Council, which will carry out the planning under section 208. We will be sending you a list of the City's water pollution control problems to be included in the statewide agenda, and will advise you further on the progress of the resolution by the City Council.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact my Federal Programs Assistant, Mr. Joseph Vilenos, jr.

Sincerely,

VINCENT A. CIANCI, JR.
Mayor

VAC:jv,jr.
lar

EXHIBIT C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Notice of Public Hearing

Notice of Mailing List

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Executive Chamber

Providence

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

In accordance with Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 and regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Part 126 - "Areawide Waste Treatment Management Planning Areas and Responsible Planning Agencies," Federal Register, Vol. No. 178 (September 14, 1973), pp. 25681 - 25683, a public hearing will be held to consider the following proposals:

1. Designation of a planning area for areawide waste treatment management planning: The entire state of Rhode Island as a single planning area;
2. Designation of a responsible planning agency or agencies: The Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program, a division of the Department of Administration.

Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 is concerned with planning for water quality where severe pollution problems exist. These may be areas of intensive industrial - municipal concentration with serious water quality problems or areas of severe groundwater problems. Once an area has been designated under this section and a plan has been prepared by the designated agency and approved by EPA, grants for treatment facilities must be made in conformance with the plan to management agencies designated by the plan. Permits under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System must also be issued in accordance with the plan. These provisions are designed to coordinate planning and management activities which address future wastewater abatement activity and wastewater sources.

The time and place of this public hearing are:

Tuesday, April 8, 1975 at 7:30 p.m.
Room 313
State House
Providence, Rhode Island

All persons, organizations, and firms and public officials and agencies interested in this matter are urged to attend this hearing and present their views, either in person, by a representative, or by filing a written statement with:

Executive Assistant for Policy and Program Review
Governor's Office
The State House
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Written statements must be received not later than ten calendar days following adjournment of this public hearing.

March 7, 1975

C-1

Philip W. Noel
Governor

EXEC. ASSISTANT
DIRECTOR
TRAFFIC ENGINEER
CHIEF
DIRECTOR
GENERAL MANAGER
CHAIRMAN
CHIEF
PRESIDENT
CHIEF ENGINEER
DIRECTOR
DIRECTOR
MGT & METHODS SUPER
CHIEF PLANNING DEV
DIRECTOR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BUDGET OFFICER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL COORDINATOR

DIRECTOR
PRESIDENT
CHAIRMAN
CITIZENS LEAGUE
CITIZENS LEAGUE
STATION MANAGER
RI ASSOCIATION OF
TRAFFIC ENGINEER
EDITOR
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PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR
DIRECTOR
CHAIRMAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HUD PLANNING AND
DIRECTOR
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
DIVISION ENGINEER
DIRECTOR
ADMINISTRATOR
TOWN MANAGER
CHAIRMAN
PRESIDENT
EDITOR
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PRESIDENT

POLICY & PROG. REVIEW
DEPT OF COMM AFFAIRS
DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION
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RI WATER RESOURCES BD
RI PUBLIC TRANSIT AUTH
PLANNING DIVISION DOT
RI ASSOC OF CONS COMM
PUBLIC WORKS DIV-DOT
DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION
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DEPT OF NATURAL RES
DEPT OF BUSINESS REG.
RI DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
HWY BEAUTIFICATION SEC
DEPT OF ADMINISTRATION
DEPT NATURAL RESOURCES
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL
MODEL CITIES AGENCY
TRANSIT LINE, INC.
TOWN PLANNING BOARD
OF EAST PROVIDENCE
OF PAWTUCKET
WICE
ZONING REVIEW BOARDS
CITY OF PROVIDENCE
BLOCK PRINT
BROWN DAILY HERALD
PROVIDENCE VISITOR
RI HERALD
RI PENDULUM
CRANSTON HERALD
CRANSTON MIRROR
THE STANDARD
WARREN TIMES-GAZETTE
RI HISTORICAL COMM.
SE MASS REG PLAN DIST
METRO AREA PLAN COUN
N.E.R.B.C.
NERCOM
NERC
RELOCATION OFFICER
MASS DEPT PUBLIC WORKS
DEPT HOUS & URBAN DEV
FEDERAL HWY ADMIN.
US PUBLIC HEALTH SERV
URBAN TRAN. ADMIN.
TOWN HALL
TOWN PLANNING BOARD
TOWN COUNCIL
BARRINGTON TIMES
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TOWN COUNCIL
BRISTOL PHOENIX
TOWN COUNCIL

GOVERNORS OFFICE
150 WASHINGTON ST.
STATE OFFICE BLDG.
DEPT. OF HEALTH
HEALTH DEPT BLDG
265 MELROSE STREET
265 MELROSE STREET
STATE OFFICE BLDG
83 PARK STREET
STATE OFFICE BLDG
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120 STATE HOUSE
120 STATE HOUSE
83 PARK STREET
169 WEYBOSSET STREET
ROGER WILLIAMS BLDG
237 STATE OFFICE BLDG
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830 EDDY STREET
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1 BELL STREET
52 ERNEST STREET
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BROWN UNIV BOX K
50 PARK LANE
99 WEBSTER STREET
22 LONDON STREET
9 HERALD PLACE
250 AUBURN STREET
7 MAIN STREET
PHOENIX-TIMES PUB CO
52 POWER STREET
63 WINTHROP STREET
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15 NEW CHARDON ST.
100 NASHUA STREET
JFK FEDERAL BLDG
RM 612 JFK FED. BLDG
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BOSTON MASS 02114 *
BOSTON, MASS 02203 *
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BOSTON MASS 02203 *
WASHINGTON, DC20410 *
RHODE ISLAND 02806 *
BARRINGTON RI 02806 *
BARRINGTON RI 02806 *
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BLOCK IS RI 02807 *
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BRISTOL RI 02809 *
BRISTOL RI 02809 *
BRISTOL RI 02809 *
CHARLESTOWN RI02812 *

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| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| PRESIDENT | TOWN COUNCIL |
| PRESIDENT | NATURAL RESOURCES GRP |
| PRESIDENT | COVENTRY TOWN COUNCIL |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| PRESIDENT | TOWN COUNCIL |
| PRESIDENT | E GRNVCH TOWN COUNCIL |
| COMMISSIONER | DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| PRESIDENT | EXETER TOWN COUNCIL |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| PRESIDENT | TOWN COUNCIL |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| EDITOR | OBSERVER |
| PRESIDENT | BURR TOWN COUNCIL |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| PRESIDENT | JAMESTOWN TOWN COUNCIL |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| PRESIDENT | TOWN COUNCIL |
| PUBLIC WORKS CENTER | US NAVAL BASE |
| PLANNING DIRECTOR | CITY OF NEWPORT |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| CHAIRMAN | CITY PLANNING BOARD |
| URBAN RENEWAL COORD | CITY HALL |
| MAYOR | CITY OF NEWPORT |
| PRESIDENT | MIDDLETOWN TWN COUNCIL |
| CITY MANAGER | CITY HALL |
| EDITOR | NEWPORT DAILY NEWS |
| STATION MANAGER | WADK |
| EDITOR | NEWPORT MERCURY WEEKLY |
| PLANNING DIRECTOR | N. KINGSTON PLAN, BD. |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| STATION MANAGER | WKFD |
| TOWN MANAGER | TOWN HALL |
| PRESIDENT | TOWN COUNCIL |
| PRESIDENT | SCITUATE TOWN COUNCIL |
| DIRECTOR | PAWT REDEVELOPMENT AGY |
| DIRECTOR | CHAMBER OF COMMERCE |
| CHAIRMAN | CITY PLANNING BOARD |
| KENNETH F PAYNE | BY COUNCIL OF COVT. |
| TRAFFIC ENGINEER | CITY OF PAWTUCKET |
| CHAIRMAN | CITY PLANNING BOARD |
| EDITOR | PAWTUCKET TIMES |
| MAYOR | CITY OF PAWTUCKET |
| PRESIDENT | PAWTUCKET CITY COUNCIL |
| DIRECTOR | URBAN RENEWAL |
| CHAIRMAN | CITY PLANNING BOARD |
| MAYOR | CITY OF CENTRAL FALLS |
| PRESIDENT | CITY COUNCIL |
| CHAIRMAN, GOVERNORS | COUNCIL ON ENVIR. |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |
| TOWN ADMINISTRATOR | TOWN HALL |
| STATION MANAGER | WXTR |
| PRESIDENT | CUMB TOWN COUNCIL |
| TOWN ADMINISTRATOR | TOWN HALL |
| PRESIDENT | LINCOLN TOWN COUNCIL |
| CHAIRMAN | TOWN PLANNING BOARD |

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CHAIRMAN
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CITIZENS LEAGUE
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PLANNING DIRECTOR
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ADMINISTRATOR
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CHAIRMAN, GOVERNORS
CITY PLANNING
CHIEF DIV PLANNING
CHAIRMAN, JOINT
PRESIDENT
PRESIDENT
STATION MANAGER
PRESIDENT
CHIEF OF RESEARCH
CITY DESK
STATION MANAGER
DIRECTOR

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WOONSOCKET CALL
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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
COUNCIL OF ECON. ADV.
COMMISSION
DEPT PLAN & URBAN DEV.
COMMITTEE ON ENVIR.
AUDUBON SOCIETY OF RI
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PROV CITY COUNCIL
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40 FOUNTAIN STREET
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711 INDUSTRIAL BLDG.
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27 SABIN STREET
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176 WEYBOSSET STREET
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MAYOR
 PRESIDENT
 STATION MANAGER
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 CHAIRMAN
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 MAYOR
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 TRAFFIC ENGINEER
 MAYOR
 STATION MANAGER
 CITY MANAGER
 DIRECTOR
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 EDITOR
 PRESIDENT
 PRESIDENT
 TOWN ADMINISTRATOR
 PRESIDENT
 US BUREAU OF MINES
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 REGIONAL DIRECTOR
 METRO WASHINGTON
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 OFFICE HIGH SPEED

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 EXPENDITURE COUNCIL
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 CITY PLANNING BOARD
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 WJAR-TV
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 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR REC
 COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
 NATIONAL AFFAIRS, INC.
 HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD
 GROUND TRANSPORTATION

CITY HALL
 11 DORRANCE STREET
 75 FOUNTAIN STREET
 228 WEYBOSSET STREET
 169 WEYBOSSET ST
 917 TURKS HEAD BLDG
 2 COLLEGE STREET
 150 FRANCIS STREET
 40 FOUNTAIN STREET
 57 EDDY STREET
 CITY HALL
 32 CUSTOM HOUSE
 176 WEYBOSSET STREET
 24 MASON STREET
 120 PLYMPTON AVE
 24 MEETING STREET
 1738 BROAD STREET
 286 THAYER STREET
 40 BOWEN STREET
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 115 EASTERN AVENUE
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 WATER STREET
 205 TAUNTON AVENUE
 16 MARSHALL WAY
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 JOHNSTON
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 NEWMARKET,
 990 WETHERSFIELD AVE
 128 NO BROAD STREET
 1250 CONN AVE NW
 1231 25TH STREET NW
 2101 CONSTITUTION AV
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 PHILA PENNA 19102
 WASHINGTON DC 20036
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 WASHINGTON, DC20418
 WASHINGTON DC 20591

EXHIBIT D: FACTORS FOR AGENCY DESIGNATION

LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR PLANNING:

Chapter 126 of the Public Laws of Rhode
Island of 1970

Executive Order Number 10

Opinion of Legal Counsel

CHAPTER 126.

S 755
Approved
April 30, 1970.

AN ACT in Amendment of and in Addition to Section 42-11-2 of the General Laws in Chapter 42-11 Entitled "Department of Administration" as Amended.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

[Chapter and section references assigned by secretary of state. P. L. 1961, ch. 91. (§43-2-2.1)].

Section 1. Section 42-11-2 of the general laws in chapter 42-11 entitled "Department of administration", as amended, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following:

"42-11-2. POWERS AND DUTIES OF DEPARTMENT.—

"* * *

Department of administration—Statewide planning program.

"(w) to administer a statewide planning program including planning assistance to the state departments and agencies."

Sec. 2. ASSIGNMENT OF FUNCTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFERS.—In order that there be no interruption in the administrative business of the state, the functions presently being performed by the statewide comprehensive transportation and land use program are hereupon assigned to the statewide planning program; moreover, the roster of personnel, and all contracts, books, maps, plans, papers, files, records, equipment assigned to or in possession of the statewide comprehensive transportation and land use program are herewith transferred to the statewide planning program.

Assignment of functions and administrative transfers.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon passage.

Act effective, when.

FEB 7 1978
COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND & PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

PROVIDENCE

FRANK LICHT
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER
NO. 10
JUNE 22, 1970

WHEREAS, the people of this state have a fundamental interest in the orderly development of the state; the state has a positive interest and demonstrated need for establishment of a comprehensive state planning process and the preparation, maintenance, and implementation of long-range plans for the physical, economic, and social development of the state; the continued growth and development of the state presents problems which cannot be met by the cities and towns individually and which require effective planning by the state; and state and local plans and programs must be properly coordinated with the planning requirements and programs of the federal government; and

WHEREAS, Section 42-11-2 of the General Laws of 1956, as amended, has been further amended to establish a statewide planning program in the Department of Administration, in order to promote the proper development of the state's human, economic, and physical resources, and thereby promote the health, safety, and general welfare of its citizens by placing the state's comprehensive planning activities on a more permanent and continuing basis by creating an agency for comprehensive statewide planning within the executive branch;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, I order that:

(1) The Statewide Planning Program shall be the principal staff agency of the executive branch for coordinating plans for the comprehensive development of the state's human, economic, and physical resources.

Date June 22, 1970

(2) The Statewide Planning Program shall prepare, continuously evaluate, extend, and prepare revisions to a long-range state guide plan. The state guide plan shall be based on identified goals and policies and shall emphasize the relative impact of alternative courses of action. The state guide plan shall provide for the physical, economic, and social development of the state. The state guide plan and modifications to the plan may be formulated and adopted in functional or territorial sections.

(3) In conformance with state financial procedures, the Director of the Department of Administration is authorized to apply for and accept funds from the federal government or other official agencies which are available to assist state planning activities, and to contract with the federal government or other official agencies concerning the use and disposition of these funds.

(4) A state planning council is hereby established to provide policy advice and guidance to state planning activities. The state planning council shall consist of:

- (a) The Director of the Department of Administration as Chairman and not more than 9 heads of state departments and agencies who shall be appointed by the Governor to serve at his pleasure and during their terms of office.
- (b) Not more than 5 officials of local government who may be appointed by the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns.
- (c) Representatives of federal or regional agencies may be invited to serve as non-voting members by the Governor or by the state planning council.

(5) The state planning council shall have the following powers and duties:

- (a) To provide representation of a broad range of interests and viewpoints in the state planning process.
- (b) To assist the Statewide Planning Program in coordinating the planning and development activities of all state departments and agencies, local governments, and other public and private bodies.

Date June 22, 1970

- (c) To review and comment on the proposed annual work program and budget request of the Statewide Planning Program prior to their approval by the Director of Administration.
- (d) To adopt goals and policies for the growth and development of the state, and the long-range state guide plan, and to modify or amend any of these, following the procedures for notification and public hearing set forth in Section 42-35-3 of the General Laws as amended, and to recommend and encourage implementation of these goals, policies, plans and programs by the Governor, the General Assembly, the departments and agencies of state government, and other public and private bodies within the state.

(6) The state planning council shall adopt rules of procedure, shall elect a Vice Chairman from its voting members, and shall designate a Secretary from among its members or the staff of the Statewide Planning Program. The state planning council shall name a technical committee of state, local, and federal officials as it sees fit and may create other functional committees as needed to carry out its powers and duties.

This Executive Order shall take effect on the date hereof.

/s/ Frank Licht
Frank Licht
Governor

TILLINGHAST, COLLINS & GRAHAM

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM
COUNSEL
GEORGE C. DAVIS
OWEN P. REID
EDWIN H. HASTINGS
THOMAS R. WICKERSHAM
WILLIAM M. SLOAN
BAYARD EWING
ALFRED B. STAPLETON
RICHARD F. STAPLES
R. GORDON SCOTT
EUSTACE T. PLIAKAS
ANDREW A. DIPRETE
RANDALL W. BLISS
EDWARD J. REGAN
JOACHIM A. WEISSFELD
ROBERT J. MCGARRY
JAMES A. JACKSON
DEWITTE T. KERSH, JR.
PETER J. MCGINN
LOUISE DUFFEE
ROBERT M. SCHACHT
JOHN J. PARTRIDGE
STANLEY A. BLEECKER
JAMES J. SKEFFINGTON

ANDREW J. JOSLIN
JOHN F. LEDDY
FRANK J. WILLIAMS
DAVID T. RIEDEL
ROBERT W. EDWARDS, JR.

COUNSELORS AT LAW

HOSPITAL TRUST BUILDING
15 WESTMINSTER ST.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. 02903

TELEPHONE
274-3800
AREA CODE 401

July 11, 1972

Mr. David W. Hays
Secretarial Representative
U. S. Dept. of Transportation
55 Broadway
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142

Re: Powers and Duties of the R.I.
Department of Administration

Dear Mr. Hays:

As counsel to the Department of Administration of the State of Rhode Island, I have examined subparagraph (v) of Section 42-11-2 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, 1956, as amended (1969 reenactment) and Executive Order Number 10, issued and signed by Governor Frank Licht, which order became effective on June 22, 1970. This section of the General Laws and the aforementioned Executive Order pertain to the powers and duties of the Department of Administration in administering statewide planning activities.

From my examination of the above said authorities it is my opinion that:

(1) The Department of Administration for the State of Rhode Island is legally empowered to administer a statewide planning program, including planning assistance to the state departments and agencies;

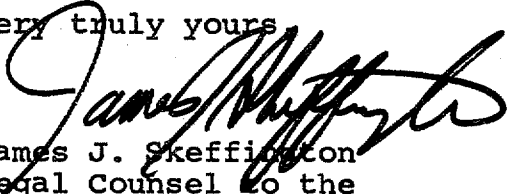
(2) The Director of said Department of Administration is authorized to apply for and accept funds from the federal government or other official agencies which are available to assist the state in statewide planning activities, and to contract with the federal government or other official agencies concerning the use and disposition of said funds;

July 11, 1972

(3) The Director of said Department of Administration is empowered to act as the authorized representative of said Department as applicant in connection with all matters pertaining to an application for a grant for statewide planning and is authorized to enter into any grant agreement which may be required with respect to an application for said funds.

Further, I have no knowledge of any current or pending litigation which would prevent said Department of Administration or the statewide planning program from conducting planning activities under federal grants, including a grant under the Integrated Grant Administration Program.

Very truly yours,


James J. Skeffington
Legal Counsel to the
Department of Administration

JJS:smb

EXHIBIT E: SPECIFIC AUTHORITY FOR WATER QUALITY PLANNING

Title 46 - Chapter 12 General Laws of Rhode Island of 1956,
as amended

Chapter 46-14 General Laws of Rhode Island of 1956, as
amended

Memorandum of Understanding with the Rhode Island State
Planning Council, the Statewide Planning Program, the
Water Resources Board, and the Department of Health

GENERAL LAWS OF 1956

TITLE 46-CHAPTER 12

WATER POLLUTION

AS AMENDED BY

PL170, 1958; PL89, 1963; PL261, 1966

Section

- 46-12-1. Definition of terms.
- 46-12-2. Administration-Board.
- 46-12-3. Powers and duties of the director.
- 46-12-4. Prohibitions-Orders required.
- 46-12-5. Investigation and hearing.
- 46-12-6. Subpoena of witnesses-Enforcement.
- 46-12-7. Expert assistance in investigations and prosecutions.
- 46-12-8. Order to adopt pollution prevention system.
- 46-12-9. Time allowed for adoption of system.
- 46-12-10. Approval of system selected.
- 46-12-11. Service of orders.
- 46-12-12. Modification or revocation of order.
- 46-12-13. Operation of approved system as sufficient compliance.
- 46-12-14. Penalty for violation of orders.
- 46-12-15. Inspection powers-Rules and regulations.
- 46-12-16. Repealed by PL261, 1966.
- 46-12-17. Prosecution of violations-Relief in equity or by prerogative writ.
- 46-12-18. Violation of order required for criminal conviction.
- 46-12-19. Equity proceedings for enforcement.
- 46-12-20. Repealed by PL261, 1966.
- 46-12-21. Effect of order pending appeal.
- 46-12-22. Transcript as evidence on appeal.
- 46-12-23. New evidence on appeal.
- 46-12-24. Consultation with persons discharging sewage.
- 46-12-25. Submission of plans of existing sewage purification drains.
- 46-12-26. Records of operation.
- 46-12-27. Relief in equity or by prerogative writ.
- 46-12-28. Penalty for violations as to reports and records.
- 46-12-29. Rules-Proceedings.
- 46-12-30. Rendering water unsuitable for drinking.
- 46-12-31. Access of enforcement officers to premises.
- 46-12-32. Town and city expenditures for pollution control.

46-12-1. Definition of terms.--As used in this chapter the following terms shall, where the context permits, be construed as follows:

The term "sewage" shall be held to mean and to include any human or animal excremental liquid or substance, any decomposed animal or vegetable matter, garbage, offal, filth, waste, chemicals, acid, dye-stuff, starch, coloring matter, oil and tar, radio-active substances, and any compound, solution, mixture or product thereof, and every substance which may be injurious to public health or comfort, or which would injuriously affect the natural and healthy propagation, growth, or development of any fish or shellfish in the waters of this state, or of the nourishment of the same, or which would injuriously affect the flavor, taste, or value as food of any such fish or shellfish; or which would defile said waters or injure or defile any vessel, boat, wharf, pier, or any public or private property upon, in or under said waters, or any shore thereof.

The term "waters" shall include all tidewaters within the state and all inland waters of any river, stream, brook, pond or lake.

The term "person" shall include an individual, firm or co-partnership, and association, and a private or municipal corporation.

The term "pollution" shall be held to mean the entrance or discharge of sewage into any of the waters of the state in such quantity, either by itself or in connection with other sewage so discharged, as to alter the physical or chemical properties, or biology, of said waters, including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity or odor, and to cause or be likely to cause damage to the public, or to any person having a right to use said waters for boating, fishing or other purposes, or owning property in, under or bordering upon the same.

The term "polluting" shall be held to mean the causing of pollution.

Wherever reference is made in this chapter to any order of the director and such order shall have been modified by the court, the order referred to shall be taken to be the order of the director as so modified.

The term "director" shall be held to mean the director of the department of health or any subordinate or subordinates to whom he has delegated the powers and duties vested in him by this chapter.

46-12-2. Administration--Board.

(a) It shall be the responsibility of the director of health to administer this chapter. Within the department of health the director may employ such personnel who shall come within the classified service in accordance with the laws of this state for the purposes of this chapter, and may delegate to a subordinate or subordinates any or all the powers and duties vested in him hereunder. The general assembly shall annually appropriate such sums as it may deem necessary for the expenses of administering this chapter.

(b) There is hereby created and established an advisory water pollution board which shall be composed of five members as follows: the director of natural resources, ex officio, and four public members each appointed by the governor for three year terms, except that upon the establishment of this board, one such member shall be appointed for one year, two members for two years and one for three years. A vacancy whatever the circumstances of its creation, shall be filled by appointment of the governor for the unexpired portion of the term. The ex-officio member of the board may designate a subordinate from within his department to perform his duties. The person so designated shall have the powers, the duties, and the responsibilities of the officer appointing him. No compensation shall be allowed any member of the board for services rendered in that capacity. Actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred by members in the discharge of their official duties hereunder shall be paid out of any funds which are or may become available for the purposes of this chapter. The board shall organize and annually select one of its members to serve as chairman, and one of its members to serve as vice-chairman. The director shall appoint a subordinate to act as secretary to the board. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum. It shall be the duty of the board to make suggestions to, and to advise the director concerning the policies, plans and goals to be attained in the administration of this chapter, and to make recommendations which it shall, not less than annually, submit to the director. To properly carry out its duties, the board is authorized to utilize the services of the department.

(c) The department of health is hereby designated as the state water pollution control agency for this state for all purposes of the federal water pollution control act, as amended (33U.S.C. 466), and is hereby authorized to take all action necessary or appropriate to secure to this state the benefits of that act. 46-12-3. Powers and duties of the director.--In addition to the other powers granted him herein, the director shall have and may exercise the following powers and duties:

(a) to exercise general supervision of the administration and enforcement of this chapter and all rules and regulations and orders promulgated hereunder;

(b) to develop comprehensive programs for the prevention, control and abatement of new or existing pollution of the waters of this state;

(c) to advise, consult and cooperate with other agencies of the state, the federal government, other states and interstate agencies and with affected groups, political sub-divisions and industries in the furtherance of the purposes of this act;

(d) to accept and administer loans and grants from the federal government and from other sources, public or private, for the carrying out of any of its functions, which loans and grants shall not be expended for other than the purposes for which provided;

(e) to encourage, participate in, or conduct studies, investigations, research and demonstration relating to water pollution and its causes, prevention, control and abatement thereof as he may deem advisable and necessary for the discharge of his duties under this chapter;

(f) to collect and disseminate information relating to water pollution and the prevention, control and abatement thereof;

(g) to adopt, modify or repeal and promulgate, after due notice and hearing, standards of water quality and to classify the waters of the state accordingly;

(h) to administer state grants to municipalities and political subdivisions for the construction of sewage treatment works;

(i) to hold such hearings, to issue notices of hearings and subpoenas requiring the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such evidence, to administer such oaths and to take such testimony, as he may deem necessary;

(j) to require the prior submission of plans, specification, and other data relative to, and to inspect the construction of, disposal systems or any part thereof in connection with the issuance of orders, as provided by this chapter;

(k) to issue, continue in effect, revoke, modify or deny under such conditions as he may prescribe, to prevent, control or abate pollution orders of approval for the discharge of sewage into the waters of this state and for the installation, modification or operation of disposal systems or any parts thereof;

(l) to require proper maintenance and operation of disposal systems;

(m) to consult the advisory board of water pollution on the policies and plans for the control and abatement of pollution;

(n) to make, issue, amend and revoke reasonable rules and regulations for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and the enforcement of orders issued hereunder;

(o) to exercise all incidental powers necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

46-12-4. Prohibitions--Orders required.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to cause pollution of any waters of the state or to cause to be placed sewage in a location where it is likely to cause such pollution.

(b) After the enactment of this chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person without an order of approval from the director to do or carry on any of the following which may result in the pollution of the waters of the state:

(1) the construction, installation or modification of any sewage disposal system or part thereof or any extension or any addition thereto;

(2) any activity which may increase the volume or strength of any sewage discharge occurring at the time of the enactment of this chapter;

(3) the construction or installation of any industrial, commercial or other establishment or any modification thereof or addition thereto or to do any undertaking, the operation of which may result in a discharge of sewage into the waters of the state.

46-12-5. Investigation and hearing.--If the director shall have cause to believe that any person is violating any provision of this chapter, or any regulation, or order of the department of health it shall be the duty of the director to cause such matter to be investigated. Before making any finding that a violation has occurred, such person shall be granted a hearing. At all hearings the director shall receive evidence and hear witnesses in behalf of the persons believed to be polluting waters of the state.

46-12-6. Subpoena of witnesses--Enforcement.-- All subpoenas shall be served as subpoenas in civil cases in superior court and witnesses so subpoenaed shall be entitled to the same fees for attendance and travel as are provided witnesses in civil cases in superior court. In cases of contumacy or refusal to obey the command of the subpoena so issued, the superior court shall have jurisdiction upon application of the director with proof by affidavit of the fact, to issue a rule or order returnable in not less than two nor more than five days directing such person to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt. Upon return of such order, the justice before whom the matter is brought for hearing shall examine under oath such person, and such person shall be given an opportunity to be heard, and if the justice shall determine that such person has refused without reasonable cause or legal excuse to be examined or to answer a legal or pertinent question, he may impose a fine upon such offender or forthwith commit the offender to the adult correctional institutions there to remain until he submits to do the act which he was so required to do, or is discharged according to law.

46-12-7. Expert assistance in investigations and prosecutions. The director may employ such professional or expert services as he may deem desirable in making any investigation or in conducting any prosecution for the violation of the provisions of this chapter, within the limit of the amount appropriated therefor by the general assembly.

46-12-8. Order to adopt pollution prevention system.--If any person is polluting the waters of the state, and if after such investigation the director shall so find, he shall make his findings in

writing to that effect and may enter an order directing such person to adopt or use or to operate properly, as the case may be, some practicable and reasonably available system or means to prevent such pollution, having due regard for the rights and interests of all persons concerned. Such order may specify the particular system or means to be adopted, used or operated; provided, however, that where there is more than one such practicable and reasonably available system or means, such order shall give to the person complained of the right to adopt or use such one of said systems or means as he may choose.

46-12-9. Time allowed for adoption of system.--Such order shall specify the time within which such system or means shall be adopted or used or such operation thereof shall be commenced. Such time may be extended by said director in his discretion from time to time upon application being made to him by such person, and any such order may upon like application from time to time be modified by said director in any other particular, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

46-12-10. Approval of system selected.--Where any such order of the director does not specify the system or means to be adopted, the person against whom such order is entered shall, before proceeding to install any such system or means submit to the director a plan or statement describing the system or means which he proposes to adopt. In case such person subsequently desires to make any substantial change in such system or means so adopted, he shall, before proceeding to do so, file with the director a plan or statement describing such change. The director may, upon the application of any person at any time, enter an order approving any such system or means which he has adopted or may desire to adopt.

46-12-11. Service of orders.--A copy of each order entered by the director shall be sent to the person or persons affected thereby by either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested.

46-12-12. Modification or revocation of order.--Any order of the director may at any time, or from time to time, after at least twenty (20) days' notice in writing to the person or persons affected thereby, and after a hearing, be modified or revoked by an order duly entered by the director.

46-12-13. Operation of approved system as sufficient compliance. Any person who shall adopt or use and shall properly operate a system or means to prevent the pollution of the waters of the state with the approval or in compliance with an order of the director shall thenceforth, as long as such approval or order remains unrevoked or unmodified, be deemed to have complied with all orders of the director issued during such period under the authority conferred upon it by sections 46-12-8 to 46-12-12, inclusive.

46-12-14. Penalty for violation of orders.--Any person who shall violate an order of the director shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine or imprisonment; and every person shall be deemed guilty of a separate and distinct offense for each day during which such violation shall be repeated or continued.

46-12-15. Inspection powers--Rules and regulations--The director shall have full power to inspect, and make orders regulating and directing all methods, means and devices employed on any steamer or other vessel in the waters of the state, or at any installation on land, in receiving, carrying, storing, heating, handling or discharging any petroleum, gasoline, kerosene, tar, oil, or any product or mixture thereof; and the director may by order establish all rules and regulations to prevent the discharge or escape of any of said substances into the waters of the state.

46-12-16. Repealed by PL261, 1966.

46-12-17. Prosecution of violations--Relief in equity or by prerogative writ.--All prosecutions for the violation of any order of the director shall be by complaint and warrant and shall be made in the district courts of the state. Said director, without being required to enter into any recognizance or to give surety for costs, or the attorney-general of his own motion, may institute such proceedings in the name of the state. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general to conduct the prosecution of all such proceedings brought by said director.

Said director may obtain relief in equity or by prerogative writ whenever such relief shall be necessary in the proper performance of his duties hereunder.

46-12-18. Violation of order required for criminal conviction. No person shall be convicted or found liable in any criminal prosecution at common law or in any other proceeding brought by or in behalf of the state, the director, or the public, to enjoin, suppress, prohibit or punish the pollution of the waters of the state unless he shall have violated an order of the director, issued under the authority conferred upon him by sections 46-12-8 to 46-12-12, inclusive, or section 46-12-15; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be held to affect any civil right of action or remedy of any person at law or in equity.

46-12-19. Equity proceedings for enforcement.--The superior court shall have jurisdiction in equity to enforce the provisions of sections 46-12-8 to 46-12-12 inclusive, and 46-12-15 and any order

made by the director, in conformity therewith. Proceedings under this section shall follow the course of equity and shall be instituted and prosecuted in the name of the director, by the attorney-general, but only upon the request of the director.

46-12-20. Repealed by PL261, 1966.

46-12-21. Effect of order pending appeal.--While the appeal is pending the order of the director shall be complied with; provided, that the court, or, if the court is not in session, any justice of such court, may at any time, after notice to the parties in interest, including the director, order that such appeal shall operate as a stay of such order if, in the opinion of such court or justice, public safety shall not require the order to be complied with while the appeal is pending; or such court or justice may order that such appeal shall operate as a stay of such order upon compliance by the parties or any of them with such terms and conditions as such court or justice may determine; provided, further, that if the order of the director appealed from is sustained by the court, such order shall, if previously stayed under the provisions of this section, take effect and become operative for all purposes under this chapter within five (5) days from the date of the decree sustaining such order, unless the director, within such five (5) days, shall upon the application of any party to such appeal, fix a different time when such order shall take effect and become operative, and such order so fixing the time shall not be subject to review by any court of this state.

46-12-22. Transcript as evidence on appeal.--At any hearing in the course of such a proceeding a transcript of the testimony before the director in such case, duly certified by the stenographer taking the same and allowed by the director shall be admitted as testimony.

46-12-23. New evidence on appeal.--If, upon the hearing of the appeal, newly discovered evidence shall be introduced by the appellant, which is found by the court to be of such a character and of sufficient importance to warrant a reconsideration of the order appealed from, the court, before proceeding to render a final decision, unless the parties to such action stipulate in writing to the contrary, shall transmit a copy of such evidence to the director and shall stay further proceedings in said action for such time as the court, in its discretion, may determine. Upon the receipt of such evidence the director shall consider the same and may alter, amend or rescind the order appealed from, and shall report his action thereon to the court within fifty (50) days from the receipt of such evidence, unless the court shall extend the time for making such report. If the director shall rescind the order appealed from, the appeal shall be dismissed. If he shall alter or

amend the same, such altered or amended order shall take the place of the original order appealed from and the court shall render its decree thereon as though made by the director in the first instance. If the original order shall not be altered, amended or rescinded by the director, the final decision shall be rendered upon such original order and the final decree entered in conformity therewith.

46-12-24. Consultation with persons discharging sewage.--The director, either of his own motion or at the request of any person discharging or emptying sewage, or causing or permitting sewage to be discharged or emptied into any of the waters of the state, shall consult with and advise such person as to the best practicable and reasonably available system or means to prevent such sewage from polluting the waters of the state.

46-12-25. Submission of plans of existing sewage purification drains.--Upon request of the director, any person now having any sewer or drain or system of sewers or drains discharging into any of the waters of the state, or upon the shores or beaches thereof, shall submit to the director a plan and statement describing all such sewers or drains owned or controlled by him giving their size and location, showing appurtenances and giving the volume and character of sewage discharged from each, together with an adequate plan and description of any works, means or methods then being employed to purify or otherwise alter the character of the sewage. Such statements, plans and descriptions shall be signed by said person, or his agent, and shall not be opened to public inspection and their contents shall not be disclosed by the director, his employees or agents, except in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter or in the performance of their official duties hereunder; provided however that such statements, plans and descriptions may be open to public inspection and their contents may be disclosed where such person is a municipal corporation.

46-12-26. Records of operation.--Upon request of the director, any person operating any works for the purification or alteration of the character of sewage before it is discharged into any of the waters of the state, or upon the shores or beaches thereof, shall keep such accurate records of operation as may be specified by said director and shall submit a true copy of the same to the director at such intervals as may be required by said director and said records shall be signed by said person or his agent.

46-12-27. Relief in equity or by prerogative writ.--Said director may obtain relief in equity or by prerogative writ whenever such relief shall be necessary in the proper performance of his duties under sections 46-12-25 to 46-12-28, inclusive.

46-12-28. Penalty for violations as to reports and records.--The director of health, or any employee or agent, or any person or his agent who shall violate the provisions of section 46-12-25 or section 46-12-26 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500).

46-12-29. Rules - Proceedings.--In establishing any rule or regulation hereunder or in the conduct of proceedings or in any appeal from an order of the director provided for by this chapter the provisions of chapter 35 of title 42 of the general laws shall apply.

46-12-30. Rendering water unsuitable for drinking.--No person shall be held to have violated the provisions of this chapter where the sole damage caused by him is the rendering unsuitable for drinking purposes or ice supply the waters polluted by him.

46-12-31. Access of enforcement officers to premises.--The director, the attorney-general, and their agents, while in the performance of their duties, may at all reasonable times enter any premises, buildings, plant or equipment, or other places belonging to, or controlled by any person believed to be likely to be polluting the waters of the state, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and any person obstructing, hindering, or in any way causing to be obstructed or hindered the director or the attorney-general or their agents in the performance of his duties or who shall refuse to permit the director, the attorney-general or their agents entrance into any premises, buildings, plant or equipment, or other places belonging to or controlled by any such person, in the performance of his duties as such, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500).

46-12-32. Town and city expenditures for pollution control.--The town council of every town and the city council of every city are hereby authorized to make available sufficient money to pay for the proper control of the pollution of waters in their respective towns or cities and said towns and cities may raise any such money by the issue of interest bearing notes of such town or city, which notes shall not be considered in determining whether the indebtedness of such town or city is in excess of the statutory limitation; provided, however, that before any notes or any other evidences of indebtedness are issued, any and all plans and specifications for the proper control of the pollution of said waters shall be submitted to and receive the approval of the state department of health.

CHAPTER 46-14

GENERAL LAWS OF 1956

AS AMENDED

CONTAMINATION OF DRINKING WATER

June 1964

| Section | | Section | |
|---------|---|---------|---|
| 46-14-1 | Pollution or misuse of drinking water sources prohibited. | 46-14-3 | Service of order. |
| 46-14-2 | Order to remove polluting matter from premises. | 46-14-4 | Prosecution of violations-Liability for costs |
| | | 46-14-5 | Judicial aid in enforcement |
| | | 46-14-6 | Inspection of premises. |

46-14-1. Pollution or misuse of drinking water sources prohibited.--No person shall throw or discharge, or suffer to be thrown or discharged, into any well, spring, brook, lake, pond, reservoir or stream used as a source of water supply for drinking purposes by any city, town, district, institution or company, or into any known tributary or feeder of any such well, spring, brook, lake, pond, reservoir or stream, any sewage, drainage, refuse or other noxious matter or thing tending to pollute or corrupt, or impairing or tending to corrupt the purity of the waters of any such well, spring, brook, lake, pond, reservoir or stream, or any known tributary or feeder thereof, or render the same injurious to health. Nor shall any person bathe or wash any animal, clothing or any other article in any of the above-mentioned waters; provided however, that the provisions of this section shall not interfere with, nor prevent the enriching of land for agricultural purposes by the owner or occupant thereof, if no human excrement is used thereon. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00), or by imprisonment for a term not to exceed thirty (30) days, or both.

46-14-2. Order to remove polluting matter from premises.--The director of health, when satisfied that any sewage, drainage, or refuse or polluting matter is being thrown or discharged into any of the waters referred to in Section 1 or when satisfied that any sewage, drainage or refuse or polluting matter exists in a locality such that there is danger that said sewage, drainage or refuse or polluting matter may corrupt or impair the quality of such waters or render them injurious to health, may order the owner or occupant of the premises from which said sewage, drainage, or refuse or polluting matter is being thrown or discharged or where it exists so that there is danger that it may corrupt or impair the quality of such waters or render them injurious to health, to cease throwing or discharging such sewage, drainage, or refuse or polluting matter into such waters or to remove the same from his premises or to take such other steps as the director may deem necessary within such time after the serving of the notice prescribed in the next succeeding section as said director may designate; and if the owner or occupant neglects or

Gen. Laws, Ch 14, as amended (Continued)

refuses so to do he shall be fined \$20.00 for each day during which he permits such sewage, drainage, or refuse or polluting matter to remain upon said premises or to be discharged or thrown into said waters after the time prescribed to carry out the order of the director.

46-14-3. Service of order.---Such notice shall be in writing, signed by the director of health or the person performing the duties of that official, and shall be served by any sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable by reading the same in the presence or hearing of the owner, occupant, or his authorized agent, or by leaving a copy of the same in the hands or possession of, or at the last and usual place of abode of, said owner, occupant, or agent if within this state; provided, however, that if said owner, occupant, or agent be a corporation incorporated in this state, said notice shall be served by leaving a copy thereof at the last and usual place of abode of the president or person performing the duties of president of said corporation. But if said premises are unoccupied, or the residence of the owner is unknown or without this state, or if the said owner is a corporation incorporated without this state, the notice may be served by posting a copy of the same on the premises and by advertising the same in some newspaper published in Providence county in such manner and for such length of time as the director of health may determine.

46-14-4. Prosecution of violations--Liability for costs.---The director of health shall prosecute for all violations of this chapter and shall not be required to give surety for costs upon complaints made by him; but the cities of Woonsocket and Pawtucket and the towns of Bristol and East Providence shall be directly liable to the state for the costs incurred in the prosecution for violation of this chapter in their respective cases.

46-14-5. Judicial aid in enforcement.---The superior court, upon the application of the director of health or of the mayor of any city, or the president of the town council of any town, or the executive office of any district, institution or company interested, shall have jurisdiction in equity to enjoin the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter and to enforce the orders of the director of health provided for in this chapter.

46-14-61 Inspection of Premises.---In order to enforce the provisions of this chapter, the director of health shall have the power to go upon the premises of any person for the purposes of inspection.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING, entered into this 12th day of June, 1972, by and between the State Planning Council, the Statewide Planning Program, the Department of Health, and the Water Resources Board:

WHEREAS; the State Planning Council, hereinafter called the COUNCIL, has been established to provide policy advice and guidance to state planning activities, to assist the Statewide Planning Program in coordinating the planning and development activities of all state departments and agencies, to adopt goals and policies for the growth and development of the state and to amend these as appropriate, and to adopt the long-range state guide plan and to amend this plan as appropriate; and

WHEREAS; the Statewide Planning Program, hereinafter called the PROGRAM, is responsible for preparation and maintenance of the long range state guide plan for the physical, economic, and social development of the state, and for coordination of the plans and programs of public and private agencies within the framework of the state guide plan; and

WHEREAS; the Department of Health, hereinafter called the DEPARTMENT, is responsible for administration of state statutes pertaining to water pollution, including development of comprehensive programs for the prevention, control, and abatement of new

or existing pollution of water bodies; conducting or participating in studies relating to water pollution; collecting and disseminating information on water pollution advising, consulting, and cooperating with other public and private agencies; establishing standards of water quality and classifying water bodies; review and approval of plans for disposal systems; administering state grants to localities for construction of sewage treatment facilities; and is designated the state water pollution control agency for all purposes of the federal water pollution control act; and

WHEREAS; the DEPARTMENT is also responsible for approval of all new sources of public water supply, including approval of plans for water treatment works, and for protection of drinking water sources from pollution; and

WHEREAS; the Water Resources Board, hereinafter called the BOARD, is responsible for the proper development, conservation, and use of the water resources of the state, including preparation and maintenance of a long range plan and implementing program for development of major water sources and transmission systems, and may implement its plan and program by acquiring water sources and related land areas as well as lands or interests therein for transmission systems, and by constructing or purchasing water supply, storage, and transmission facilities and distribution systems, and must approve all construction or extension of water supply facilities and systems, and is authorized to cooperate with public and private agencies; and

WHEREAS; the parties to this agreement desire to jointly prepare, maintain, and carry out long range plans and implementing programs for the development of facilities and systems for supply and distribution of potable water and for collection, treatment and disposal of sewage, which are adequate to meet the needs of the state and which are properly coordinated with all related long range plans and implementing programs for the physical, economic, and social development of the state; and,

WHEREAS; the parties to this agreement desire to meet the planning requirements of all federal agencies and programs which provide financial assistance to water supply and sewage disposal facilities and systems of any type through the joint preparation, maintenance, and execution of adequate long range plans and implementing programs;

NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned parties agree that:

1. The parties will carry out their activities in preparing and maintaining plans and programs and in implementing such plans and programs for water supply and sewage disposal facilities on a cooperative basis, utilizing common data bases, standards, planning periods, and other factors to the maximum extent consistent with the responsibilities and needs of each agency.

2. The parties will cooperate to the extent permitted by staff, financing, and information available in the preparation, adoption, and maintenance of a water and sewer element or elements of the State Guide Plan which are consistent with all other related elements of the State Guide Plan and which shall reflect

the functional plans and programs of each participant to the extent possible.

3. The water and sewer element or elements of the State Guide Plan shall, upon adoption by the COUNCIL, be the plan or plans submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, and to other federal agencies as evidence of compliance with functional planning requirements for financial assistance to water supply or sewage disposal facilities.

4. The water and sewer element or elements of the State Guide Plan shall, upon adoption by the COUNCIL, be the plan or plans used by the PROGRAM in evaluating applications for financial assistance to water supply or sewage disposal facilities as required by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING to be executed on their behalf by their duly authorized officers.

THE STATE PLANNING COUNCIL

By: Kevin R. Coleman Date: MAY 17 1972
Chairman

THE STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM

By: Daniel W. Lavin Date: MAY 17 1972
Chief

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

By: Joseph R. Cannon, M.D. Date: June 1972
Director

THE WATER RESOURCES BOARD

By: Raymond C. Hutton Date: June 12, 1972
Chairman

EXHIBIT F: MEMBERSHIP OF ELECTED LOCAL OFFICIALS

State Planning Council Membership

Minutes of State Planning Council
Meeting of February 26, 1975

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER
FEB 1 1978

STATE PLANNING COUNCIL

Mr. James M. Jerue, Director, Rhode Island Department of Administration
(Chairman)

Honorable Humphrey J. Donnelly, III, Mayor, City of Newport (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. Edward Casey, Executive Director, R.I. Federation of Teachers, AFT AFL-CIO

Dr. Charles Fortes, Director, the Providence Corporation

Mr. Eugene Gervasini, Manager, Town of Westerly

Rev. Francis J. Guidice, Vicar for Community Affairs, Diocese of Providence

Miss Mary C. Hackett, Director, R.I. Department of Employment Security

Mr. William Heisler, Citizens Bank

Mr. Gordon G. Hoxie, Division Engineer, Federal Highway Administration

Mr. Glenn Kumekawa, Executive Assistant for Policy and Program Review,
Office of the Governor

Mrs. Pauline Leven, President, R.I. Council of Community Services, Inc.

Honorable Dennis M. Lynch, Mayor, City of Pawtucket

Mr. Edmund M. Mauro, Jr., Chairman, the Providence Foundation

Honorable Eugene J. McCaffrey, Jr., Mayor, City of Warwick

Mr. Richard Moffitt, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mr. Dennis J. Murphy, Jr., Director, R.I. Department of Natural Resources

Mr. John C. Murray, Budget Officer, State of Rhode Island

Mr. John R. Picerne, R.I. Home Builders Association

Mr. Robert Rahill, Director, R.I. Department of Transportation

Mr. James O. Roberson, Director, R.I. Department of Economic Development

Mr. George B. Roorbach, President, R.I. Chamber of Commerce

Mrs. Lucy Schmidt, Barrington, Rhode Island

Mr. Raymond W. Stone, Federal Aviation Administration

Honorable James L. Taft, Jr., Mayor, City of Cranston

Mr. Herbert C. Wells, Jr., Chairman, R.I. Public Transit Authority

Mr. Frederick C. Williamson, Director, R.I. Department of Community Affairs

Mrs. Marion Wolk, Save the Bay, Inc.

RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM

Minutes of the

STATE PLANNING COUNCIL MEETING
February 26, 1975
Room 211, 265 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island

I. ATTENDANCE RECORD

A. Members Present

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|---|--|
| Mr. James Jerue (Chairman) | Director, R.I. Department of Administration |
| Hon. Humphrey J. Donnelly, III (Vice-Chairman) | Mayor, City of Newport |
| Mr. Edward Casey | Executive Director, R.I. Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO |
| Ms. Lucy Clark | City of Pawtucket (representing Mayor Lynch) |
| Mr. Edmund Coletta | Budget Office (representing Mr. John C. Murray) |
| Mr. Anthony DelSesto | City of Cranston (representing Mayor Taft) |
| Mr. Calvin Dunwoody | Department of Natural Resources (representing Mr. Dennis Murphy) |
| Mr. William George | City of Warwick (representing Mayor McCaffrey) |
| Reverend Francis J. Giudice | Vicar for Community Affairs, Diocese of Providence |
| Miss Mary C. Hackett | Director, R.I. Department of Employment Security |
| Mr. William Heisler | Citizen's Bank - Providence |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Mr. Gordon G. Hoxie | Division Engineer, Federal Highway Administration |
| Mr. Glenn Kumekawa | Policy and Program Review Office; Governor's Office |
| Mrs. Pauline Leven | President, R.I. Council of Community Services, Inc. |
| Mr. Joseph McDevitt | R.I. League of Cities and Towns (representing Mr. Gervasini) |
| Mr. Edmund M. Mauro, Jr. | Chairman, Providence Foundation |
| Mr. Weeden Parris | Federal Aviation Administration (representing Mr. Stone) |
| Mr. John Picerne | R.I. Home Builders |
| Mr. James O. Roberson | Director, R.I. Department of Economic Development |
| Mr. George B. Roorback | President, R.I. Chamber of Commerce |
| Mrs. Lucy Schmidt | Barrington, R.I. |
| Mr. Herbert C. Wells, Jr. | Chairman, R.I. Public Transit Authority |
| Mr. Albert B. West | Director, R.I. Department of Business Regulation |
| Mr. Frederick C. Williamson | Director, R.I. Department of Community Affairs |
| Mrs. Marian Wolk | Save the Bay, Inc. |

B. Members Absent

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Dr. Charles Fortes | Director, the Providence Corporation |
| Mr. Richard Moffat | Program Manager, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| Mr. Robert Rahill | Director, R.I. Department of Transportation |

C. Staff Present

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Mr. Daniel W. Varin | Chief, Statewide Planning Program |
| Mr. Frank P. Geremia | Assistant Chief, Statewide Planning Program |
| Mr. Patrick J. Fingliss | Supervising Planner, Statewide Planning Program |
| Mr. Victor Parmentier | Principal Planner, Statewide Planning Program |
| Col. Kent L.A. Zimmerman | Principal Planner, Statewide Planning Program |
| Mr. Lee R. Whitaker | Junior Planner, Statewide Planning Program |
| Mr. John P. O'Brien | Engineering Aide, Statewide Planning Program |

D. Guests Present

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Mr. Joseph Arruda | R.I. Department of Transportation |
| Mr. Robert Brown | R.I. Department of Transportation |
| Mr. Richard A. Dow | R.I. Historical Preservation Commission |
| Ms. Judy Hart | R.I. Lung Association |
| Mr. Jerome Lessuck | R.I. Department of Economic Development |
| Mr. Victor C. Ricci | R.I. Department of Transportation - Division on Airports |
| Mr. James Rosenthal | Providence Journal |
| Mr. Mark Samet | R.I. Department of Transportation |
| Mr. Albert Tavani | R.I. Department of Transportation - Division of Airports |
| Dr. Harold Ward | Citizens for Responsible Economic Development |

II. AGENDA ITEMS

1. Call to Order

Mayor Donnelly called the meeting to order at 10:12 a.m.

2. Introduction of New Members (Mr. Jerue assumed the chair)

All members and guests introduced themselves. Mr. Varin reviewed the functions of the Council for the new members. He noted that review of the Statewide Planning Program's work program and State Guide Plan are the major areas of concern.

3. Minutes of the Previous Meeting

Mr. Jerue called for action on the minutes of the meeting of December 30, 1974. Mr. DelSesto moved that:

THE MINUTES BE APPROVED AS SUBMITTED

The motion was seconded by Mayor Donnelly. The motion carried.

4. Chief's Progress Report

a. Staff

Mr. Roland J. Frappier has been promoted to Supervising Planner - Transportation Planning. Three persons have been employed through the CETA program: Mr. Lorenzo Davis, Accountant; Mr. George Zeil, Planning Technician, and Mr. Richard Pearlman, Engineering Aide. The regular staff totals 37.

b. Public hearing - Rhode Island Transportation Plan - 1990

The summary report on the public hearing held on December 30, 1974, has been prepared. (Copies were distributed to members present). The 1990 transportation plan and addendum, as adopted by the Council following hearing, has been submitted to the Secretary of Transportation.

c. Goods Movement Surveys

Technical Papers which describe the methods used and present the results of three phases of the goods movement survey have been completed. These are:

- No. 41 - Waterborne shipments
- No. 44 - Rail shipments
- No. 45 - Air cargo

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A paper on pipeline transportation is in preparation. (Copies were distributed to members present)

d. Recreation studies

Two studies leading to revision of the recreation element of the State Guide Plan have been completed. These are:

Report Number 21, Report of the Trail Advisory Committee

Technical Paper No. 47, The Potential Values and Problems in Using Water Supply Reservoir Watersheds for Recreational Purposes.

(Copies were distributed to members present)

e. Origin-Destination Update Study

Technical Papers documenting two aspects of the update surveys of travel patterns have been completed. These are:

No. 49 - Analysis of Interview Bias in the Home Interview Survey Portion of the 1971-72 Rhode Island Origin Destination Update Survey.

No. 51 - Airport Travel Cordon Survey, 1971-72 Rhode Island Origin-Destination Update Study.

(Copies were distributed to members present)

5. Adoption of Rules of Procedure

(Review of project proposals by the Rhode Island Port Authority and Economic Development Corporation.)

Mr. Jerue reviewed previous action taken on the rules. At the meeting on November 13, 1974, the Council accepted draft rules of procedure for review of proposals by the Rhode Island Port Authority and Economic Development Corporation, for a public hearing. The hearing was held on January 27, 1975. A report on the hearing was distributed to members present.

Mr. Varin reported that as a result of suggestions made at the hearing, a revised draft of the rules was prepared. This revision attempts to respond to all but one of the comments made at the hearing, although in several instances the comments have been handled in a somewhat different way than suggested.

Mr. Varin reviewed each of the revised rules. He noted that the only major comment not covered in some way in the revised draft was

a proposal to add a provision stating that: "The Council shall not undertake to alter, amend or in any way revise the State Guide Plan because of the issues presented by the proposed project." We consider any such effort to restrict the future content or scope of the State Guide Plan to be extremely ill-advised. Such a provision could conceivably prevent the Council from correcting an obvious error in the Plan, or even from adopting an entire new element, if the need for such action was first perceived as a result of reviewing an Economic Development Corporation proposal.

Mr. Roberson presented to the Council the following amendments to the proposed rules:

1. Delete rule 2.05.
Renummer rule 2.06 as 2.05.
2. Amend rule 3.01 as shown by following underlined section:

Rule 3. Procedure

3.01 Requests for a determination of conformity of proposed projects with the State Guide Plan shall be submitted by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Council. All requests shall be in written form and shall contain a general description of the proposed project describing in reasonable detail its location, nature and size. The description shall include, but not be limited to, the following information when by reason of location, nature and size of the proposed project the Secretary finds that such specific information is relevant to a finding of conformance or non-conformance with the State Guide Plan: information disclosing the project's probable need for water supply, wastewater treatment, solid waste disposal, transportation access, and parking, and reliable estimates of the number of persons to be employed, the amount of primary energy to be consumed or produced, and the amount and type of air pollution emissions, wastewater discharges, and solid waste to be produced.

Mr. Varin remarked that the proposed amendment to rule 3.01 is needed because of the wide range of projects that will be reviewed.

Mr. Coletta remarked that under this manedment, the Secretary's discretion only comes into play as regards "location, nature, and size."

Mr. Varin replied that the word "nature" was very flexible and would provide for some discretion.

Mr. Varin requested the Council to accept the revised draft or amendments for a public hearing, since major changes had been made since the first hearing.

Mr. Kemekawa asked Mr. Varin why he felt another public hearing was needed.

Mr. Varin replied that enough interest was shown in the first hearing and the proposed rules contain major revisions.

Mrs. Wolk noted that because of the new members' unfamiliarity with the rules and the proposed revisions she believed a hearing should be held.

Mr. Casey asked if there was anything that required an additional hearing.

Mr. Jerue said no, and noted that the basic revisions came out of the first public hearing.

Action: Mr. Mauro moved that:

A PUBLIC HEARING NOT BE HELD ON THE AMENDMENTS AS PRESENTED

The motion was seconded by Mr. Picerne. The motion carried with 14 members in favor and 4 members opposed.

Mr. Heisler questioned what elements of the "State Guide Plan" will be used, as required in rule 2.04, by the Council in their review of a proposal. He felt that this should be specified more carefully.

Action: Mr. DelSesto moved that:

RULE 2.04 BE AMENDED BY ADDITION OF THE PHRASE "IN EFFECT AT THE TIME A PROPOSAL IS RECEIVED AS" AFTER THE WORDS "PLAN ELEMENTS."

The motion was seconded by Mr. McDevitt. The motion carried.

Mr. Wells moved that:

RULE 2.05 BE DELETED AND RULE 2.06 BE RENUMBERED AS RULE 2.05

The motion was seconded by Mr. Roorback. The motion carried.

Mayor Donnelly moved that:

RULE 3.01 BE AMENDED TO INCLUDE THE PHRASE "THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WHEN BY REASON OF LOCATION, NATURE AND SIZE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT THE SECRETARY FINDS THAT SUCH SPECIFIC INFORMATION IS RELEVANT TO A FINDING OF CONFORMANCE OR NON-CONFORMANCE WITH THE STATE GUIDE PLAN" AFTER THE WORDS "BUT NOT LIMITED TO."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Mauro. The motion carried.

Mayor Donnelly moved that:

THE PROPOSED RULES FOR REVIEW OF AND ACTION UPON PROJECTS PROPOSED BY THE RHODE ISLAND PORT AUTHORITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION BE ADOPTED AS AMENDED

The motion was seconded by Miss Hackett. The motion carried.

6. Actions required by Section 5 of the National Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1974

Mr. Geremia explained that legislation adopted by Congress and approved by the President on November 26, 1974 makes increased funding available for public transit systems. For the first time, federal assistance is available to help offset transit operating deficits.

Rhode Island is eligible to receive approximately \$22,214,000 in federal mass transportation assistance over the six year period fy 1975 through fy 1980 under this act. Of this total, an estimated \$1,676,000 is available during this fiscal year if the state acts quickly to meet Legislative and Urban Mass Transportation Administration requirements and deadlines.

The two most immediate requirements are (1) to designate one or more recipients for the federal funds; and (2) to approve a program of projects describing the operating and capital projects proposed for federal assistance. Both requirements must be acted upon by the State Planning Council by March 1, 1975.

The recipient(s) must be jointly designated by the Governor, the State Planning Council, and the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority. The federal legislation requires that the recipient(s) must have all of the following specific authority and responsibilities:

- 1) Receive and dispense Federal funds for transit purposes;
- 2) Submit a program of projects to UMTA and the Governor through the Statewide Planning Program;
- 3) Submit project applications to UMTA for each project included in the program;
- 4) Enter into formal project agreements with UMTA; and
- 5) Certify that a public hearing has been conducted.

The recipient(s) must have the legal capacity to enter into a formal project agreement with UMTA, but it need not be the direct

user of funds or provider of services. The designation of a single recipient is encouraged, but several recipients may be designated. Such designation shall be accompanied by documentation indicating the joint concurrence of the Governor, the State Planning Council and the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority.

Mr. Geremia noted that it is the staff recommendation that the R.I. Department of Transportation be designated the recipient agency by the Council.

Action: Mr. Williamson moved that:

THE RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BE DESIGNATED AS THE STATE RECIPIENT AGENCY OF FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE UNDER THE NATIONAL MASS TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974

The motion was seconded by Mr. Roorback. The motion carried.

Mr. Geremia continued by explaining that the designated recipient(s) must submit to UMTA, through the Statewide Planning Program, a single annual program of projects consisting of projects with a total federal funding requirement not to exceed the amount apportioned to the urbanized area. The program shall include:

- 1) A narrative description of how the program of projects relates to the Transit Development Program and how each project contributes to a unified or officially coordinated transportation system;
- 2) Descriptive material sufficient to identify each project;
- 3) The name of the recipient who will submit a formal project application to UMTA, and the name of the entity that will actually carry out the project; and
- 4) An expression of intent to submit a program of actions for improving the efficiency of transit services with the fiscal year 1976 program of projects.

It is the responsibility of the State Planning Council to annually review and endorse the program of projects as a product of the continuing comprehensive planning process and to forward the endorsed program to the Governor and UMTA.

This fiscal year's Annual Program of Section 5 Projects for FY '75 consists of three operating assistance projects:

1. Operating Assistance for RIPTA
2. Operating Assistance for train #508 operated by Penn Central Transportation Company

3. Operating Assistance for Senior Citizens Transportation,
Incorporated

It is estimated the federal share for these projects will be as follows:

1. RIPTA - \$ 850,000.00
2. Train 508 - \$16,000.00
3. SCT, Inc. - \$17,000.00

Mr. Geremia noted that these amounts are to cover operating losses until June 30, 1975.

Discussion:

Mr. Coletta noted that if money allocated to cover deficits is required annually after initial award for such purposes there exists the possibility that there would be no funds available for capital improvements in the future. Mr. Geremia replied that estimates now show that there will be money in excess of what is required for operating subsidies, at least until 1977. Other federal programs also provide grants for capital improvements.

Mr. Roorback noted that the money allocated to the "508" seems excessive in comparison to the estimated 100 passengers per day the train serves. Mr. George noted that with the energy crisis and the need to get the people out of their cars it is wise to support the "508" for its potential in effective mass transit. Mr. Varin noted that the "508" is preliminary to a better system in the future.

Mrs. Leven asked if SCT could use these funds for the purchase of new busses? Mr. Geremia replied that it was only to be used for operating deficit but that SCT is applying under another program for capital improvement funds.

Mr. Casey asked if the Council's commitments would be to the concept or the organization.

Mr. Geremia replied that it would definitely be to the concept.

Mr. Heisler asked if funding SCT would create a competitive system for RIPTA. Mr. Geremia noted that SCT was a different concept from RIPTA in that they use mini-busses and pick up passengers at their residence. He said that the Council could monitor any apparent conflict in their annual review of the programs.

Mr. Geremia also noted that, although he is Vice President of Senior Citizen's Transportation, Inc., he receives no monetary or other benefits from the corporation, nor would he if the Corporation

received funds as proposed. He stated that he had not taken part in SCT's decision to seek federal assistance under the new legislation.

Action: Mr. Roorback moved that:

THE ANNUAL PROGRAM OF SECTION 5 PROJECTS BE ACCEPTED AS SUBMITTED

The motion was seconded by Mr. West. The motion carried.

7. Completion of airport system planning project, Federal Aviation Administration Project Number 72-1-S-44-0044-01-72.

Mr. Varin reported that subsequent discussions with FAA disclosed that the airport system planning project and grant must be closed out by Council action before (1) the Program can receive payment for the work accomplished and (2) any further work can be funded. Additional work on the state airport system plan is needed, particularly in studying the future roles of T. F. Green and Quonset State Airports and in revising forecasts of all types of aviation activity under revised assumptions of population and employment and energy cost and availability. Extension of the plan to year 2000 should also be considered.

Mr. Varin requested approval of the following documents:

- a) Technical Paper Number 17, Supplement 3 and Final Report - State Airport System Airline Passenger Ticket Survey, June, 1972 (Number (6) above);
- b) Report Number 16, Preliminary State Airport System Plan, 1970 - 1990, March 1972 (Number (7) above); and
- c) Revised Summary Report - State Airport System Plan, 1970 - 1990, October, 1974 (Number (10) above);

for submittal to FAA for purposes of completing Project Number 72-1-S-44-0044-01-72.

Mr. Paris of the FAA, requested that action not be taken just for the sake of closing out the project, but rather show where any dissatisfaction exists to support requests for further studies.

Mr. Varin replied that all of the recommendations emerging from this study, as modified through an extended review process and several public meetings and hearings, appear in the Revised Summary Report - State Airport System Plan, 1970 - 1990 and have been incorporated in the State Guide Plan by adoption of the Rhode Island Transportation Plan - 1990.

Action: Mr. Kumekawa moved that:

THE DOCUMENTS BE APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL TO THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION IN COMPLETION OF PROJECT NUMBER 72-1-S-44-0044-01-72

The motion was seconded by Mr. Williamson. The motion carried with Mr. Geroge in the negative.

8. Other Business

Mr. Parmentier reported that the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended was approved by Congress in October 1972. The act authorized over 18 billion dollars for constructing waste treatment works at 75% of the cost and for areawide waste treatment management programs.

A needs survey conducted in 1974 indicated that it would cost approximately 1.5 billion dollars to pay for the state's water pollution control needs in the next 15 years, and nationwide approximately 500 billion dollars would be required.

The Act requires 3 types and levels of planning:

- 1) 303 plans are done on a basinwide scale. Seven plans are in preparation and three have been completed in draft form.
- 2) 208 plans are usually done for a portion of a basin where there is an urban industrial concentration or an existing or potential groundwater pollution problem.
- 3) 201 plans are for facility design and usually involve no more than 2 or 3 communities.

With respect to the 208 funds, the Governor had three options, two of which can be considered as positive actions (designation or non-designation). On February 8, 1974, the Governor informed the Regional Administrator that he was non-designating the entire state. He has, since then, however, expressed his intent to the Regional Administrator to designate the entire state as a single 208 area and the Statewide Planning Program as the designated agency for planning. This action was taken by the Governor on December 20, 1974.

Mr. Varin requested that the Council authorize formation of a special policy advisory committee as a means of facilitating participation of local governments in the areawide wastewater treatment management process. EPA has expressed concern about the limited number of cities and towns now represented on the State Planning Council. He proposed that either the R.I. League of Cities and Towns

be asked to organize such a committee, with financial support from the project grant, or that the staff undertake this work. In either event, the chief official or his representative of each city and town in the state would be invited to serve. Representatives of communities participating in the study through an appropriate local resolution would be voting members. Representatives of other communities, and perhaps other members, would be associate members. Provision should also be made for inclusion of nearby Massachusetts communities who are directly concerned in Rhode Island wastewater treatment management arrangements, such as Millville and Blackstone which adjoin Woonsocket.

Mr. DelSesto suggested that it should also be possible for Connecticut communities to participate, citing the proximity of Pawcatuck and Stonington, Connecticut, to Westerly. Mr. Varin agreed that this should also be provided for.

Mrs. Wolk noted that EPA also requires citizen participation in the "208" process. Mr. Varin replied that, although the committee proposed at this time emphasized participation by local governments in order to meet EPA requirements in that area, the committee could include other representatives and that other procedures for citizen participation were being developed by the staff and an Ecology Action - Clean Water Committee representative.

Mr. DelSesto stated that approval of the proposed resolution by any city would forfeit their right to apply for federal wastewater treatment grants. Mr. Fingliss responded that the sample resolution sent to each community was only a guide, which could be modified or completely rewritten to meet local concerns.

Mr. Williamson asked how the "208" program affected the recommendations of the Governor's Environmental Task Force on water supply and sewage disposal. Mr. Varin replied that, since the Task Force recommendations had been prepared before guidelines for the "208" program were available, they should now be reviewed.

Mr. Heisler moved that:

THIS COUNCIL AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AREAWIDE WASTEWATER TREATMENT MANAGEMENT AS PROPOSED BY THE STAFF

The motion was seconded by Mr. Kumekawa. The motion carried.

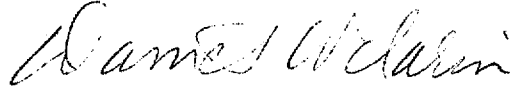
9. Adjourn

Mayor Donnelly moved that:

THE MEETING BE ADJOURNED

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dunwoody and carried, and the meeting was adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Daniel W. Varin".

Daniel W, Varin
Secretary

EXHIBIT G: FUNCTIONAL JURISDICTION OVER OTHER TYPES
OF AREAWIDE PLANNING

Parts Two, Three, Four and Five of the
Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program
Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1973-1974

List of RISPP Publications

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PART TWO: THE STATE GUIDE PLAN

a. Goals and Policies for Development (IGA 14.203)

The State Planning Council adopted a statement of goals and policies in September, 1969, to give direction to all elements of the State Guide Plan, and to prescribe the work of the Statewide Planning Program. However, because it is essential to the planning process to continuously review, and revise as necessary, the original goals and policies statement to reflect changing conditions and new public attitudes, the Program staff developed a goals and policies survey questionnaire. The questionnaire was mailed to a sample of Rhode Island households, to solicit comments on planning priorities in fiscal year 1973. Slightly more than 35 percent of the valid sample were returned and codified for data processing. The Program staff proceeded to analyze the responses in fiscal year 1974, after an adjustment was made to the questionnaire response to correct an unacceptable bias caused by a difference in educational levels of the respondents as compared with the state's population 18 years and over as reported in the 1970 census.

A revised 1969 Goals and Policies statement, presenting the major directions of future state actions, was drafted based on interviews with state agency officials and the data obtained through the questionnaire survey. It will be published in fiscal year 1975, in conjunction with a technical paper analyzing the methodology and results of the goals and policies survey. This revised statement will present goals and associated policies within the broad areas of 1) human resources, 2) economic development, 3) physical development, and 4) facilities and services.

b. Land Use Policies and Plans (IGA 14.203)

(1) State Land Use Plan

The State Land Use Policies and Plan (draft) and an accompanying Summary of the Report on State Land Use Policies and Plan were published during fiscal year 1973. The draft report was reviewed by other agencies, organizations and the public during fiscal year 1974, and all comments were considered and, where appropriate, incorporated into the plan. A number of other modifications remain to be made to reflect reuse of surplus Naval property and other recent changes in the state's land use patterns.

Research began in the "critical areas" land use control technique which is proposed in the implementation section of the plan. The results of this study will be published in a report describing the critical areas concept, the legal issues involved, the experiences of other states, and the possible critical areas in Rhode Island, with suggestions for creating a regulatory framework. The

Program staff also gave presentations on the land use plan to interested groups at their invitation. These groups included municipal officials, local agencies, church organizations, real estate and development interests, the press, federal officials, environmental organizations, college classes, and the general public.

(2) Land Use Plan and Air Quality Study

This project was sponsored by the New England Consortium on the Environment, and was jointly prepared by student interns working for the Program and the state Department of Health. The study presents the data utilized and describes the methodology used to compare present and future (under the 1990 land use plan) air pollution emissions for the state. The emissions data can be applied to a model to estimate air quality levels associated with the land use patterns proposed by the plan.

(3) Study of Coordination of State Land Acquisition and Disposition With the State Guide Plan

This report was prepared by a student affiliated with the Environmental Intern Program coordinated by the Audubon Society of Massachusetts. It analyzes the state's land acquisition laws, focusing on inadequate cross-references, and on the State Properties Committee's jurisdiction; discusses coordination of acquisition with the State Guide Plan, as provided by statute and as currently practiced; and offers recommendations for clarifying agencies' jurisdiction and for improving coordination. A bill providing for review of state land acquisition and disposition actions was introduced in the 1974 General Assembly session.

(4) Study of Implementation in Rhode Island of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972

This study was prepared by a summer intern who was sponsored and financed by the Audubon Society of Massachusetts. It probes the relationship in Rhode Island between state water quality management activities and the State Guide Plan, with emphasis on the state's response to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

c. Water Quality Management Plan (IGA 66.407)

The Water Quality Management Plan is being prepared in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended, and will be organized on the basis of the eight major natural drainage basins in the state in the following sequence: (1) Woonasquatucket, (2) Moshassuck, (3) Blackstone, (4) Pawtuxet, (5) Narragansett Bay-Coastal, (6) Pawcatuck, (7) Moosup, and (8) Adamsville

Draft Water Quality Management Plans were completed for staff

review for the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck River Basins during the fiscal year. These documents describe the river basins and the communities within their boundaries, existing municipal sewerage systems, point sources of pollution as identified by the state Department of Health, and the determinants (land use, population, transportation) used for recommendations.

The Program staff also completed an Interim Sub Basin Plan for Aquidneck Island, and a wastewater treatment facilities plan for the Westerly Sub Basin; initiated work on the management plan for the Blackstone River Basin, and a wastewater treatment facilities plan for the Smithfield Sub Basin; and prepared in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency guidelines, a revision of the state's Continuing Planning Process, pursuant to Title III, Section 303(e) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

d. Recreation Plan (15.401)

The Recreation Guide Plan is designed to improve the programming of acquisition and development of recreation facilities, conservation areas, and open space, to encourage orderly urban growth, and to provide these areas and facilities for all families and individuals. Special emphasis is placed on the needs of low income and minority groups and on enhancement of the environment. This element of the State Guide Plan was adopted by the State Planning Council on June 30, 1971. A Supplement covering the local recreation system was approved by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and adopted by the State Planning Council on October 17, 1973.

The Program staff proceeded to develop the 1975 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) in fiscal year 1974, in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources. Other state plans were reviewed, a tentative plan format was developed, and an analysis of Rhode Island's "State Characteristics" was initiated. Table 1 illustrates the fiscal year 1974 progress on the analysis "State Characteristics."

Nine other areas of work were pursued by the Program staff in support of the 1975 SCORP.

(1) State and Local Recreation Conservation and Open Space Inventory

The inventory is designed to include: 1) listings by location (city and town) showing administering jurisdiction (federal, state or local); 2) maps at a scale of one inch to 2,000 feet with a jurisdictional listing; and 3) maps at a scale of one inch to 6,000 feet with a listing illustrating facilities. Facilities inventoried during fiscal year 1974 were: 1) public and private salt and fresh water beaches; 2) boatyards, yacht and boat clubs and golf courses; and 3) listings for all state-owned recreation land by city and

Table 1

STATUS OF STATE RECREATION CHARACTERISTICS ANALYSIS

| | <u>Percent Work Completed</u> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Geographic Location | 80 |
| B. History | 70 |
| C. Natural Environment | |
| 1. Climate | |
| 2. Land Resources | 85 |
| a. Topography | 85 |
| b. Geology | 25 |
| c. Soils | 35 |
| d. Islands | 25 |
| 3. Water Resources | |
| a. Coastal | 5 |
| b. Inland | 5 |
| c. Ground Water | 15 |
| D. Human Environment | |
| 1. Population Characteristics | 85 |
| 2. Commerce and Industry | 20 |
| 3. Public Facilities | 10 |

town with the administering jurisdiction. The mapping of the recreation areas at one inch to 2,000 feet was delayed until fiscal year 1975, pending the delivery of updated U.S. Geological Survey Maps.

(2) Inventory of Private and Semi-Private Outdoor Recreation Facilities

The Annual Work Program was amended to enable the state to actively participate in the nationwide inventory of private and semi-private recreation facilities being conducted by the National Association of Conservation Districts. Under the leadership of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, the Statewide Planning Program and state Department of Natural Resources inventoried the private and semi-private recreational facilities and mapped the information on the state county highway series maps (one inch to 2,640 feet).

(3) Trail Plan

The Statewide Planning Program is represented on the Trail Advisory Committee during the preparation of a Trail Plan Advisory Report to be utilized in the preparation of a trail plan for the 1975 SCORP. Work on the elements of the Advisory Report included a statement of issues, a trail marking system, estimation of opportunities for trail development, planning and implementation, problem areas and recommended solutions, and analysis of landowner liability laws. Completion of the Advisory Report is scheduled for the first quarter of fiscal year 1975.

(4) Demand Study

Through the cooperative efforts of the Statewide Planning Program, the state Department of Natural Resources, and the University of Rhode Island, a survey was developed to measure recreation demand in the state. This survey, scheduled to be conducted in fiscal year 1975, will utilize both a site survey to determine out-of-state usage of Rhode Island facilities, and a questionnaire sampling of 1,000 Rhode Island residents to measure "in-state" usage.

(5) Fresh Water Wetlands

The Program staff initiated an evaluation of the state's fresh water wetlands. Over 3,200 wetlands were numbered and identified on sepioid base maps, and staff members proceeded to prepare the wetland identification numbers and corresponding acreage for data processing. This information will be merged with the Environmental Inventory described in Part IV-C. Work also proceeded on the preparation of rules and regulations for use by the state Department of Natural Resources in the administration of the wetlands program.

(6) Bay Islands Study

The Bay Islands Study is being prepared by the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center with assistance from the state Department of Natural Resources and the state Department of Community Affairs; and is being coordinated by the Statewide Planning Program as the state agency responsible for recreation planning at the systems level. A preliminary report was completed during the fiscal year. Its five principal recommendations are:

- a) That the concept of a Bay Islands Park System be formally adopted by the state.
- b) That properties designed as part of the Parks System in the report, and presently under state ownership, be developed as the initial parts of the system beginning in the summer of 1974 (this work was initiated, beginning on Dutch Island).

- c) That suitable surplus federal properties turned over to the state be incorporated in the Island's Park System.
- d) That funding for the initial operation and maintenance of properties be provided for fiscal year 1974-75.
- e) That the state begin identifying and acquiring, if necessary, those privately-owned properties that are designated in the preliminary report as part of the proposed Islands Park System.

(7) Use of Water Supply Reservoirs or Sites for Recreational Purposes Study

This technical study is designed to examine the recreational uses of the state's water supply reservoirs. When it is completed, it will focus on four major areas of concern: 1) existing state policies, 2) demand for additional recreational space; 3) effects of recreational use on water quality; and 4) patterns of recreational use in other states. The work completed in fiscal year 1974 includes a review of previous state actions, policies, and reports by the various agencies concerned.

(8) Scenic River System Study

The purpose of this technical study is to provide a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of the rivers in Rhode Island for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system. Initial work, in fiscal year 1974, sought to determine the potential for a state river-oriented recreational system within the existing framework of institutional and environmental conditions.

(9) Local Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Planning

The purpose of this Program function is to assure that local needs are fully considered and integrated into the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, and to assure that the local plans are prepared in a manner consistent with the state's recreation guide plan. The local communities contract with the state Department of Natural Resources to gather local recreational data and information to be utilized in the 1975 SCORP. The status of this activity and of local planning projects are shown by Tables 2 and 3.

e. Transportation Plan

(1) The Rhode Island Transportation Plan - 1990 (IGA 20.205)

The 1990 Transportation Plan brings together all elements of the State Guide Plan which are primarily concerned with transportation and consolidates, updates, and summarizes all proposals for

Table 3

STATUS OF LOCAL RECREATION PLANNING PROJECTS,
END OF FISCAL YEAR 1974

| <u>Community^{a)}</u> | <u>Percent Completion by Study Element</u> | | | | | | <u>Percent of</u> |
|-------------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>Total Project</u> |
| Barrington | 40 | 50 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Bristol | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Burrillville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Falls ^b | 80 | 80 | 80 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 43 |
| Charlestown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coventry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cranston ^b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cumberland | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| East Greenwich | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| East Providence ^b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exeter ^c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Foster | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glocester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hopkinton ^c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jamestown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnston | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 50 | 50 | 77 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Little Compton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middletown ^b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Narragansett | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newport ^b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Shoreham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Kingstons ^b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Providence | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| North Smithfield | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Pawtucket ^b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Portsmouth | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Providence ^c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Richmond | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Scituate ^c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Smithfield | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| South Kingstons ^b | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| Tiverton | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Warren | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Warwick ^b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 3 (Continued)

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----|----|----|----|---|----|
| Westerly | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Greenwich | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Warwick | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Woonsocket | 0 | 30 | 54 | 33 | 15 | 0 | 22 |

Elements

1. Statement of Municipal Characteristics
2. Delineation of Planning Districts
3. Outdoor Recreation Facilities Inventory
4. Statement of Needs
5. Statement Policies and Recommendations
6. Implementation Program

- a) All communities are preparing these documents in cooperation with the Department of Community Affairs.

Except:

Community under contract with Department of Natural Resources:
(b)

Communities not participating: (c)

major components of the state's transportation systems through the year 1990. The draft plan, which was prepared as part of the 1974 National Transportation Study, was presented to the State Planning Council on December 19, 1973. Copies of the draft were sent for review to the chief administrative official and chief planning official in each city and town, and to all state and federal agencies and organizations concerned. Following an intensive review period, the draft plan and subsequent revisions will be presented at a properly advertised public hearing. The State Planning Council will take into consideration all comments made during the review and the hearing in preparing and adopting a final transportation plan document as part of the State Guide Plan.

The following table presents the recommended short and long range development allocations for Rhode Island's transportation system.

(2) State Airport System Plan (20.103)

A draft Summary Report, State Airport System Plan, 1970-1990 was prepared in fiscal year 1973. However, the closing of the Quonset Point Naval Air Station and the Charlestown Auxiliary Landing Field made it necessary to revise the plan in fiscal year 1974. The revised plan now considers Quonset Point as a state general

Table 4

1990 TRANSPORTATION PLAN

SUMMARY - COST OF RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT (MILLIONS)

| <u>DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATION</u> | <u>Short Range 1972-1980</u> | <u>Long Range 1980-1990</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>SOURCE OF FUNDS</u> | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | | <u>State</u> | <u>Municipal</u> | <u>Private</u> |
| HIGHWAYS: | \$714.15 | \$731.74 | \$542.47 | \$190.66 | \$ 74.96 | \$637.80 |
| New Locations | 509.78 | 482.27 | 271.42 | 82.83 | 0 | 637.80 |
| Improving Existing Locations | 204.37 | 249.47 | 271.05 | 107.83 | 74.96 | 0 |
| URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: | 31.68 | 14.70 | 31.10 | 15.28 | 0 | 0 |
| Bus Transit | 12.73 | 7.64 | 13.58 | 6.79 | 0 | 0 |
| Fringe Parking | 5.46 | 0 | 3.82 | 1.64 | 0 | 0 |
| Commuter Rail Transit | 13.49 | 7.06 | 13.70 | 6.85 | 0 | 0 |
| AIRPORTS | 4.64 | 2.75 | 3.62 | 3.77 | 0 | 0 |
| MARINE TERMINALS AND HARBORS | 10.50 | 6.89 | 2.50 | 0 | 14.89 | 0 |
| CBD AND OTHER PARKING | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0 | 0 | 1.01 | 0.14 |
| INTERCITY RAIL FACILITIES | 33.52 | 1.28 | 0.57 | 34.23 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTALS | \$795.62 | \$757.93 | \$580.26 | \$243.94 | \$ 90.86 | \$637.94 |

aviation airport, and this recommendation will be presented to the State Planning Council in fiscal year 1975.

The Providence Air Transportation Hub was redesignated by the Federal Aviation Administration from a "Medium Hub" (0.25 to 0.99 percent of total national enplaned passengers) to a "Small Hub" (0.05 to 0.24 percent) in the twelve month period ending June 30, 1971. This decline in percentage and the possibility of redesignation was noted in the Statewide Planning Program's "Final Report on the State Airport System Airline Passenger Ticket Survey," published in November, 1971. This change in status was caused by the more rapid increase in passenger enplanements nationally than at T.F. Green State Airport. Consequently, T.F. Green enplanements represent a smaller percentage of the national total.

f. Historic Preservation Plan (IGA 14.203)

The Statewide Planning Program assists the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission in updating, implementing and maintaining the historic preservation element of the State Guide Plan. The Program staff worked throughout the fiscal year on preparing the updated plan in accordance with National Park Service regulations.

The updated plan consists of three volumes. Volume I: "Historical Background," is being drafted by the Historical Preservation Commission. Volume II: "Inventory of Historical Sites," is being prepared jointly by the Statewide Planning Program and the Preservation Commission. The Program staff completed work on the card file of the historic places in fiscal year 1974. Approximately 2,500 entries were prepared and listed alphabetically by county, city or town, street address and major thematic category, and about forty percent of the thematic list was typed in preparation for publication. The thematic list provides a paragraph of descriptive information on each historical site plus cross-references to other thematic categories. Volume III: "Annual Work Program," was prepared by the Preservation Commission and submitted to the National Park Service for approval.

In addition to the work on the Historical Preservation Plan update, the Program staff also assisted in the preparation and publication of Historical Preservation Commission reports pk-p-1, Pawtuxet Village: Cranston and Warwick, and n-n-1, The Kay-Catherine-Old Beach Road Neighborhood in Newport. Also, the map of sites on the National Register of Historic Places was updated to include all sites recently added to the Register by the National Park Service. A total of 180 sites in Rhode Island are on the Register.

g. Overall Economic Development Program (IGA 14.203)

The state, in order to receive federal assistance from the

Economic Development Administration (EDA), must maintain a currently approved Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP). It is the responsibility of the Statewide Planning Program to develop and maintain the unified OEDP for all thirty-nine cities and towns in Rhode Island. Rhode Island currently is the only state in the nation which is using a statewide OEDP.

The current OEDP was adopted by the State Planning Council on October 17, 1973. This document covers three of the four labor areas in Rhode Island, and all of the state's communities have been designated to participate in EDA programs.

| <u>Labor Area/ Community</u> | <u>Number of Communities</u> | <u>Date of Designation</u> | <u>Title in Act*</u> | <u>Scope of Grant Program</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Providence Warwick Pawtucket | 31 | January 31, 1966 | IV | -Public works and development faci- lities -Loans -Technical Assist. |
| Newport | 4 | August 29, 1973 | IV | -Technical Assist. |
| Westerly | 3 | January 17, 1972 | I | -Public works and development faci- lities |

* Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended.

NOTE: The town of Tiverton is in the Fall River Labor Area, which is designated under Title I.

The Program staff prepared a supplement to the current OEDP to identify capital improvement projects in the cities and towns, and to set priorities for economic development within the framework of draft land use policies and plans. The goal of compact development and control of urban sprawl by conserving existing urban, commercial and industrial areas is coupled with information from the 1970 Census of Population to form the priority system. These priorities provide a general guide to selection of projects in terms of their impact on the state's economy and conformance with the economic development policies of the draft state land use plan.

Legislation incorporating Federal Office of Management and Budget and U.S. Department of Commerce recommendations is pending before Congress. It calls for the retention of current EDA programs for one year, after which the program would be replaced with

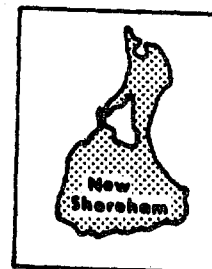
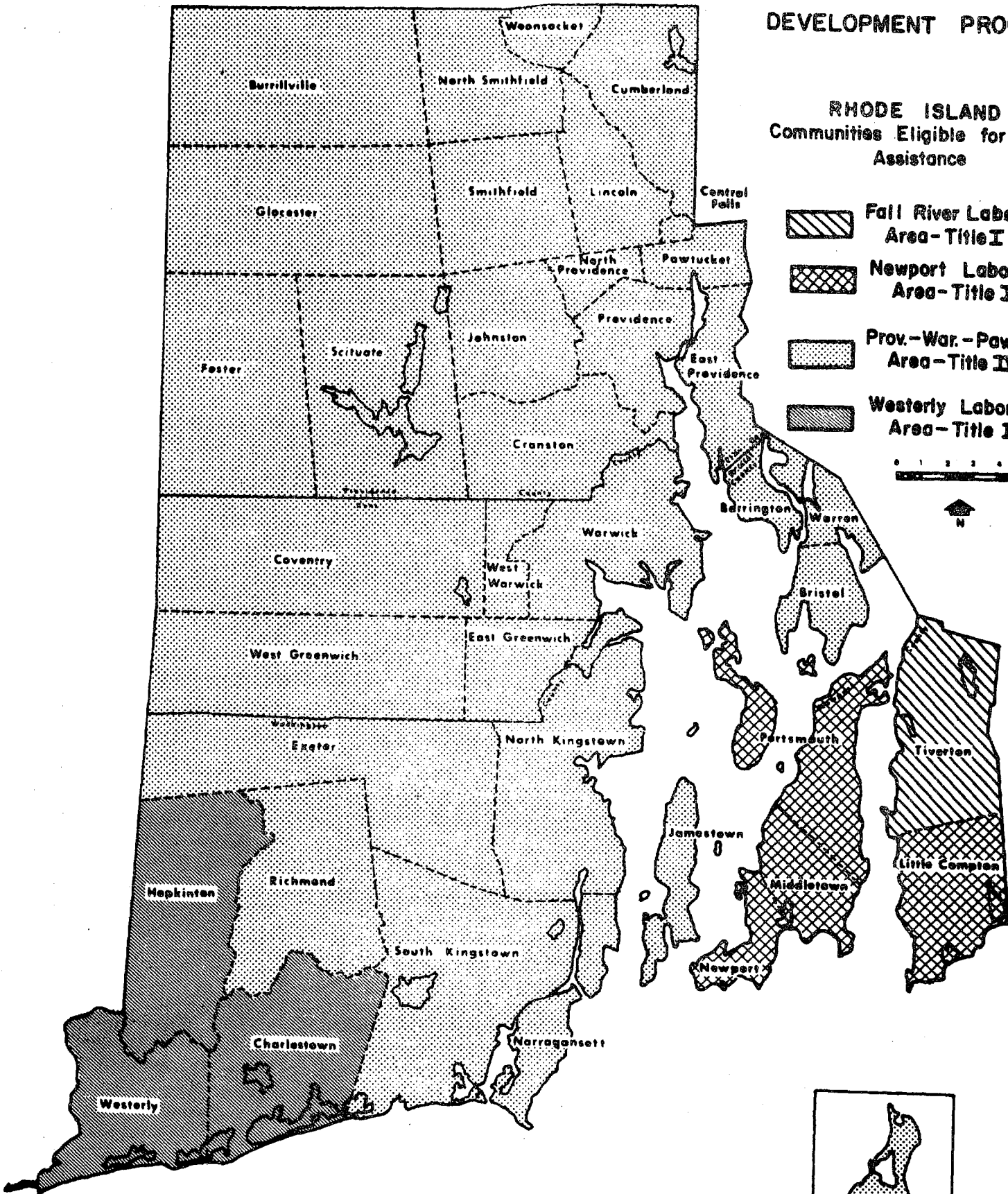
FIGURE 4

OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

RHODE ISLAND
Communities Eligible for E.D.A.
Assistance

-  Fall River Labor Area-Title I
-  Newport Labor Area-Title IV
-  Prov.-War.-Pawt Labor Area-Title IV
-  Westerly Labor Area-Title I

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles



block grants to states for economic development. The block grant system of funding would put Rhode Island in a favorable position because it will be based on a statewide OEDP. It is anticipated that the new OEDP format will include a thoroughly revised list of projects for economic development. Each project description will include the following items:

- Description and location of project
- Funding sources and amounts
- Anticipated initiation and completion dates
- Agency responsible
- Number of jobs to be created
- Environmental impact
- Rank of importance to local community

Projects will also be related to other parts of the narrative and a system for establishing statewide priorities will be discussed.

PART THREE: GOVERNMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

a. Planning and Management Services

Planning and management services provided to the Governor and the Executive Office staff during fiscal year 1974 covered a wide range of activities. These included assistance in the preparation of reuse proposals for the development of surplus Navy facilities; review and comment on the legislation creating the state Department of Economic Development; and labor force and population analysis for manpower planning. Information was also provided on the Overall Economic Development Program; coastal resources management planning; solid waste management; recreation, transportation and land use planning and the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority.

Similar services were also provided to the General Assembly, federal and state agencies, local governments, and other states, and the private sector. Requests for information concerning the organization of state planning activities, personnel procedures and staff qualifications for state planning, population estimates, the goods movement survey, the National Flood Insurance Program, water quality and sewage treatment coordination, land use planning, the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority, coastal resources management planning, IGA procedures, the A-95 review process, Capital Development Programming and Budgeting, oil imports through Narragansett Bay, Canadian-Rhode Island agreements and understandings, and potential jet port construction in western Rhode Island were received and responded to.

b. Governor's Environmental Task Force (IGA 14.203, 66.301)

The Statewide Planning Program, as the staff arm of the Environmental Task Force in accordance with Executive Order 29, focused its attention on the development of a Solid Waste Management Plan. Working with the assistance of the state Department of Health, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the consulting firm Gordian Associates, the staff prepared a proposed Solid Waste Management Plan which was approved by the Task Force and submitted to the Governor in January, 1974.

The plan calls for the creation of a state solid waste management corporation to develop an integrated statewide system of solid waste facilities, initiate a statewide resource recovery program to recover the valuable energy and material resources contained in the solid wastes delivered to its facilities, and assist local communities in solving their urgent waste disposal problems. The plan also recommends the establishment of a solid waste facility

licensing program within the state Department of Health, and the creation of a citizens advisory committee to monitor the activities of the Corporation and make appropriate reports to the Governor.

Legislation creating the Solid Waste Management Corporation was submitted to the 1974 session of the state General Assembly. It was passed, and funding for the corporation will be determined by the outcome of a 1.7 million dollar Capital Development Program bond issue to be voted on by the electorate in November, 1974.

c. Governor's Economic Conversion Task Force (IGA 14.203)

As a result of the announcement by the U.S. Department of Defense on April 17, 1973, that Navy activities in Rhode Island would be substantially reduced, the Governor appointed this task force to revitalize the state's economy. The Chief of the Statewide Planning Program was appointed to the task force, and the Program staff provided support to the group throughout the fiscal year.

A new element was prepared as an addition to the Statewide Planning Program's Work Program to encompass the planning activities concerned with the Navy facilities closings. The planning tasks involved were: administration and coordination, Base Closing Impact Study, Land and Facilities Utilization Planning, Detailed Special Use Analysis, Economic Development Planning, and local assistance. The project was directed by the Economic Renewal Coordinating Center and utilized federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, and state and local matching monies. HUD funds were channeled through the Integrated Grant Administration Project.

The Economic Renewal Coordinating Center, working with the impacted local communities, and with the assistance of the Statewide Planning Program, developed a report that was submitted to the General Services Administration presenting the state's proposals for reuse of the excessed Navy property. Entitled Reuse and Development of United States Surplus Military Lands in Rhode Island, the plan envisions an integrated, multi-purpose industrial-transportation complex utilizing the bulk of the Quonset-Davisville complex in North Kingstown: a combination of selected industrial development, marine terminal operations, and public recreation utilizing the abandoned naval property on Aquidneck Island: and either a multi-use development or a nuclear power plant utilizing the Charlestown Auxillary Naval Air Station (depending upon the results of further studies). Several islands or parts thereof in Narragansett Bay are allocated to the Bay Islands Park project.

Assistance to those communities most seriously affected by the base closings was provided through the Integrated Grant Administration project. The Department of Community Affairs contracted with four communities for both planning and financial assistance. Each community either increased its own staff capability or employed consultants. Program objectives were established for each community and economic and physical development studies were initiated.

d. Manpower Revenue Sharing (17.232)

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) provides that both the City of Providence and the State of Rhode Island, representing the "Balance of the State," are eligible to be prime sponsors of manpower programs. The Statewide Planning Program through agreement with the Governor's Office of Manpower Affairs, provided research assistance in the preparation of the Balance of the State Manpower Plan for fiscal year 1975.

The Program staff, utilizing data provided by the state departments of Labor, Employment Security, and Social and Rehabilitative Services, and the 1970 Census "Summary Manpower Indicators," and "Detailed characteristics for Rhode Island," provided the following information for the "Balance of the State" plan:

1) Rhode Island population projections by city and town, county, and Ancillary Manpower Planning Board (AMPB); 2) a brief description of the planning area with a map depicting the state's manpower planning structure; 3) population analysis for the "Balance of State", based on the 1970 Census, describing racial and ethnic characteristics, age, employment and unemployment, income levels, poverty status, veteran status and educational attainment levels; 4) labor force analysis for the state, including hard-to-fill job openings and skill shortages, and vocational training needs; 5) "Balance of State" employment status by sex and minority status for 1973; 6) Public Assistance payments, caseloads, and persons for the "Balance of State" for fiscal year 1973; 7) population by sex and minority status for the "Balance of State" in 1970; 8) income in 1969 for families and unrelated individuals by ethnicity; 9) the "Universe of Need for Manpower Services" for fiscal year 1975; 10) "Economic Assumptions for Fiscal Year 1975;" 11) average employment and unemployment by AMPB and for the "Balance of State," June, 1973 - February, 1974; 12) economically disadvantaged or low income persons; 13) manufacturing and non-manufacturing employment annual averages 1972 and 1973; and 14) persons in need of manpower services based on the number of disadvantaged persons, Vietnam era veterans, youth 16-21 not-in-school, unemployed and not in the labor force, unemployed individuals, disabled or handicapped, and underutilized individuals.

The completed plan was submitted on June 10, 1974, and was the first fiscal year 1975 manpower plan approved by the U.S. Department of Labor.

e. Evaluation, Review and Coordination of Federal Projects (IGA 14.203)

The Statewide Planning Program is designated as the clearinghouse for federal and federally-assisted projects under OMB circular A-95. Through this requirement, proposed federal grants and loans under 144 programs, direct federal development actions, and state plans are subject to review. There were several revisions to OMB circular A-95 during the fiscal year. They are: (1) The number of federal programs covered by the review requirement increased from 98 to 144; (2) The maximum time period for review was set at 60 days; (3) The maximum time period for review of housing projects was increased from 15 to 30 days; (4) All comments received on a project must be either incorporated in the action of the review agency or attached to it; (5) The subject matter of comments and recommendations has been expanded to include information on "the extent to which the proposed project: (a) duplicates, runs counter to, or needs to be coordinated with other projects . . . , or (b) might be revised to increase its effectiveness or efficiency;" and (6) If a federal agency acts on an application other than as recommended by the clearinghouse agency, a written explanation must be provided to the clearinghouse.

(1) Project Notification and Review System

A total of 144 applications for federal grants or loans requiring review under OMB Circular A-95, Part I, were received during fiscal year 1974. This represented a 5.8 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. The status of applications at the end of fiscal year 1974 was:

| <u>Period</u> | <u>Applications Received</u> | <u>Referrals Sent</u> | <u>Final Action Taken</u> |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| FY 68 | 71 | 360 | 71 |
| FY 69 | 54 | 164 | 45 |
| FY 70 | 87 | 478 | 94 |
| FY 71 | 94 | 596 | 84 |
| FY 72 | 137 | 1,277 | 132 |
| FY 73 | 136 | 1,232 | 144 |
| FY 74 | <u>144</u> | <u>1,272</u> | <u>144</u> |
| TOTAL | 723 | 5,379 | 714 |

The status at the end of the fiscal year of federally assisted housing projects requiring review under special procedures was:

| <u>Period</u> | <u>Applications Received</u> | <u>Total Housing Units Proposed</u> | <u>Final Action Completed</u> |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| FY 71 | 7 | 1,273 | 1 |
| FY 72 | 26 | 4,076 | 24 |
| FY 73 | 19 | 2,756 | 25 |
| FY 74 | <u>2</u> | <u>185</u> | <u>2</u> |
| TOTAL | 54 | 8,290 | 54 |

(2) Direct Federal Development Activities

Two proposals were received and reviewed under OMB Circular A-95, Part II. These affected a 9.3 mile portion of the Newport secondary track on Aquidneck Island, and 1.8 miles of the Pontiac freight line.

(3) State Plans

A total of 7 plans were received for review under OMB Circular A-95, Part III in fiscal year 1974. These were: (1) Developmental Disabilities State Plan; (2) Historical Preservation Plan Annual Work Program, FY 74; (3) Public Health Plan for 1973-74; (4) Drug Abuse Prevention; Treatment and Rehabilitation; (5) Hill-Burton Plan, 1974; (6) R.I. State Plan for Construction of Community Health Centers; and (7) R.I. Water Pollution Control Plan for FY 1975.

f. Environmental Impact Statements (IGA 14.203)

Twelve Environmental Impact Statements were received for review during the fiscal year. This represents a 50 percent decrease from the previous reporting period. The statements were concerned with the following subjects: (1) Deepwater ports; (2) Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution (except oil); (3) Convention for Prevention of Pollution from Ships; (4) Construction and Operation of a Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal at the Port of Providence; (5) Gypsy Moth Suppression and Regulation; (6) Rural Environmental Conservation Program; (7) Outer Continental Shelf Mining; (8) Amendment to Title 23, Unified Transportation Assistance Program; (9) Transportation Improvement Act 1974 - Railroads; (10) Bulk Chemical Carrier Construction Program; (11) Vehicle Leasing of Motor Carriers; and (12) Emergency Conservation Measures Program. Comments were made to the appropriate federal agency on each draft.

g. Management of State Owned Lands (IGA 14.203)

The Statewide Planning Program assists the State Properties Committee in the management of state owned land by serving as the information and review agency for selected transfer, sale, or purchase proposals. Generally, this information and review process covers all major actions except those dealing with land condemned for highway rights-of-way.

Fourteen proposals affecting state owned land were received by the Program in fiscal year 1974. The status of the referral process is as follows:

| <u>Period</u> | <u>Proposals Received</u> | <u>Referrals Sent</u> | <u>Review Completed</u> |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| FY 73 | 18 | 128 | 17 |
| FY 74 | <u>14</u> | <u>179</u> | <u>7</u> |
| TOTAL | 32 | 307 | 24 |

The Program staff initiated the annual updating of the State Land Inventory computer print-out. Errors in certain communities were field checked and corrected. The listing of state-owned land was updated to show all transactions completed in calendar year 1973.

h. National Flood Insurance Program (IGA 14.203)

The Statewide Planning Program is the coordinating agency in Rhode Island for the National Flood Insurance Program. As such, the Program staff provides technical assistance to municipalities entering the Flood Insurance Program, and assists these communities to meet the requirements of the regular program. Table 5 summarizes the status of the National Flood Insurance Program as of the end of the fiscal year.

The staff analyzed and prepared comments on the proposed Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 which was passed by Congress and signed by the President on December 31, 1973. This act provided the following increases in the available limits of flood insurance coverage:

| | <u>Subsidized Coverage (Emergency Program)</u> | | <u>Total Coverage (Regular Program)</u> | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|---|------------------|
| | <u>Old limit</u> | <u>New limit</u> | <u>Old limit</u> | <u>New limit</u> |
| Single family | \$17,500 | \$ 35,000 | \$35,000 | \$ 70,000 |
| Other residential | 30,000 | 100,000 | 60,000 | 200,000 |
| Non-residential | 30,000 | 100,000 | 60,000 | 200,000 |
| Contents, residential | 5,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| Contents, non-residential | 5,000 | 100,000 | 10,000 | 200,000 |

Table 5

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAMFederal Program Regulations

| <u>Community Status</u> | <u>Emergency Program</u> | | <u>Regular Program</u> | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | <u>Qualify- ing Step 1910.3(a)</u> | <u>Flood Hazard^(b) area maps prepared</u> | <u>Interim^(c) Step 1910.3(b)</u> | <u>Final Step^(d) 1910.3(c,d,e)</u> |
| Completed actions | 2 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Within compliance period (6 months) | - | - | - | - |
| Compliance overdue | - | - | - | 10 |
| Total in program | 2 | 1 | 2 | 21 |

- a) Community qualified by council resolution and other activities: Federal Government initiates preparation of flood hazard area maps.
- b) Under the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, Flood Hazard Area Maps will be developed for flood prone communities without elevation or zones.
- c) Community receives flood hazard maps (without elevations) must adopt land use and control measures for flood hazard areas by ordinance within six months.
- d) Communities receive flood hazard area maps (with elevations) and actuarial rate tables; must comply with additional federal regulations (land use and control measures) within six months.

A memorandum was sent to all mayors and town council presidents, city and town managers and administrators, planning board chairmen, and planning directors to inform them of the provisions of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, and to explain how it affects the state's 39 cities and towns. The status of statewide flood insurance coverage through March, 1974, for buildings and contents combined, is indicated in the table following.

Amount of Insurance

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Dwellings | \$47,839,000 |
| Other | 10,501,000 |

Total Number of Policies Written

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| New Dwelling | 561 |
| New Other | 125 |
| Renewal Dwelling | 2,018 |
| Renewal Other | 447 |
| Grand Total | 3,151 |

Actuarial Rate (Cost)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| First Layer (Emergency Program) | \$1,503,246 |
| Second Layer (Regular Program) | 30,234 |

Payable By Insured

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| First Layer (Emergency Program) | 204,267 |
| Second Layer (Regular Program) | 30,234 |

Amount of Subsidy

\$1,374,084*

*Subsidy is on first layer only, second layer is at actuarial rates as shown

i. Coastal Resources Management (IGA 14.203; 11.418**)

The state of Rhode Island was the first state in the nation to receive federal funding under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The Statewide Planning Program, as the lead agency supporting the Executive Office, the designated contact point for the federal government in the preparation of the grant application, worked with the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island to prepare the application in accordance with the Act and guidelines established by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Coastal Zone Management.

The Rhode Island application envisions a two year development program, which started March 1, 1974, to be implemented by the Statewide Planning Program, as the lead agency, the Coastal Resources Center, and the state Department of Natural Resources. The data provided by the development program will be used to support preparation of the state Coastal Resources Management Council's coastal

** The Coastal Zone Management Program, 11.418, is not in the IGA mechanism for the first project year, 1 March 1974 - 28 February 1975.

management Plan. The state intends to enter the federally supported management program after the development program is completed.

Contracts were drawn between the Statewide Planning Program and the Coastal Resources Center of the University of Rhode Island and the Department of Natural Resources. Major activities were:

- (1) Marine resources inventory - natural features: basic material on geology, chemistry, and hydrography were compiled for most marine areas. The benthic organisms studies were advanced and fish and shellfish inventories were completed. Saltmarsh mapping and baseline data collection for coastal salt ponds was begun.
- (2) Commercial fisheries: the study report was drafted and charts and figures prepared.
- (3) Sand and gravel: meetings to review the study draft were held with the citizens committee.
- (4) Marine recreation: field work on the Bay Islands Park System was completed.

j. Unified Work Program for Transportation Planning (IGA 20.205)

The purpose of this activity was to prepare a single work program document discussing all the transportation and closely related planning activities to be conducted in fiscal year 1975 by various state and local agencies throughout Rhode Island. The fy 75 work program, which provides information concerning title, objective, description, personnel required, cost estimates and source of funds for all transportation and related planning to be undertaken in the state, was submitted in June to the Intermodal Planning Group for review.

k. Certification of Planning Activities

Compliance with planning requirements which are a prerequisite to federal grants to the state or its cities and towns is a major objective of the Program. The current status of certifications is shown on table 6.

l. Capital Investment Programming Study (IGA 14.203)

The draft Capital Investment Programming Study was completed during the fiscal year and is undergoing staff review. It presents a history of the capital budgeting process in the state, and suggests methods for more closely and formally integrating the planning and budgeting processes.

Table 6

STATUS OF CERTIFICATION
UNDER FEDERAL PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

As of June 30, 1974

| <u>Requirement</u> | <u>Federal Agency</u> | <u>Certification in Force</u> | <u>Current Eligibility Expires</u> |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Areawide planning organization | HUD | Full | 12-1-74 |
| Areawide planning jurisdiction | HUD | Full | 12-1-74 |
| Comprehensive planning process | HUD | Full | 12-1-74 |
| Continuing transportation planning | FHWA | Full | 6-30-75 |
| Historic preservation plan | NPS | Full | 12-30-74 |
| Manpower plan | DOL | Full | 6-20-75 |
| Outdoor recreation plan | BOR | Full | 8-31-75 |
| Overall economic development program | EDA | (application submitted) | 5-31-74 |
| Unified Work Program for transportation planning | DOT | Full | 6-30-75 |
| Urban mass transportation planning | UMTA | Full | Indefinite |
| Water and sewer facilities plan | USDA | Full | Indefinite |
| Water quality management (drainage basin) planning | EPA | Full | 6-30-75 |

The recommendation section includes current descriptions and recommendations in the areas of: (a) the program approach to capital programming and budgeting; (b) the comprehensive planning agency; (c) the functions and responsibilities of the Statewide Planning Program, including the State Guide Plan, other plans and special projects, and review functions, which are closely related to the capital budgeting process. The draft report also outlines priorities and includes an expanded appendix of bond referenda by year 1954-1973 indicating: 1) those planned and/or requested through the capital development budget system; 2) unplanned; and 3) excluded highway. It also presents the bond issues rejected at public referenda from 1946-1973.

PART FOUR: PLANNING INFORMATION BASE

FEB 1 1978

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER

a. Socio-Economic Data and Forecasts (IGA 14.203; 17.232; 20.205; 20.505)

Planning activities, to be viable, must be firmly rooted in an accurate and comparable data base that measures and analyzes population, employment, and other factors, distributed to small areas and forecast over the planning period. The Statewide Planning Program prepares and maintains the socio-economic data required for short and long-range planning activities.

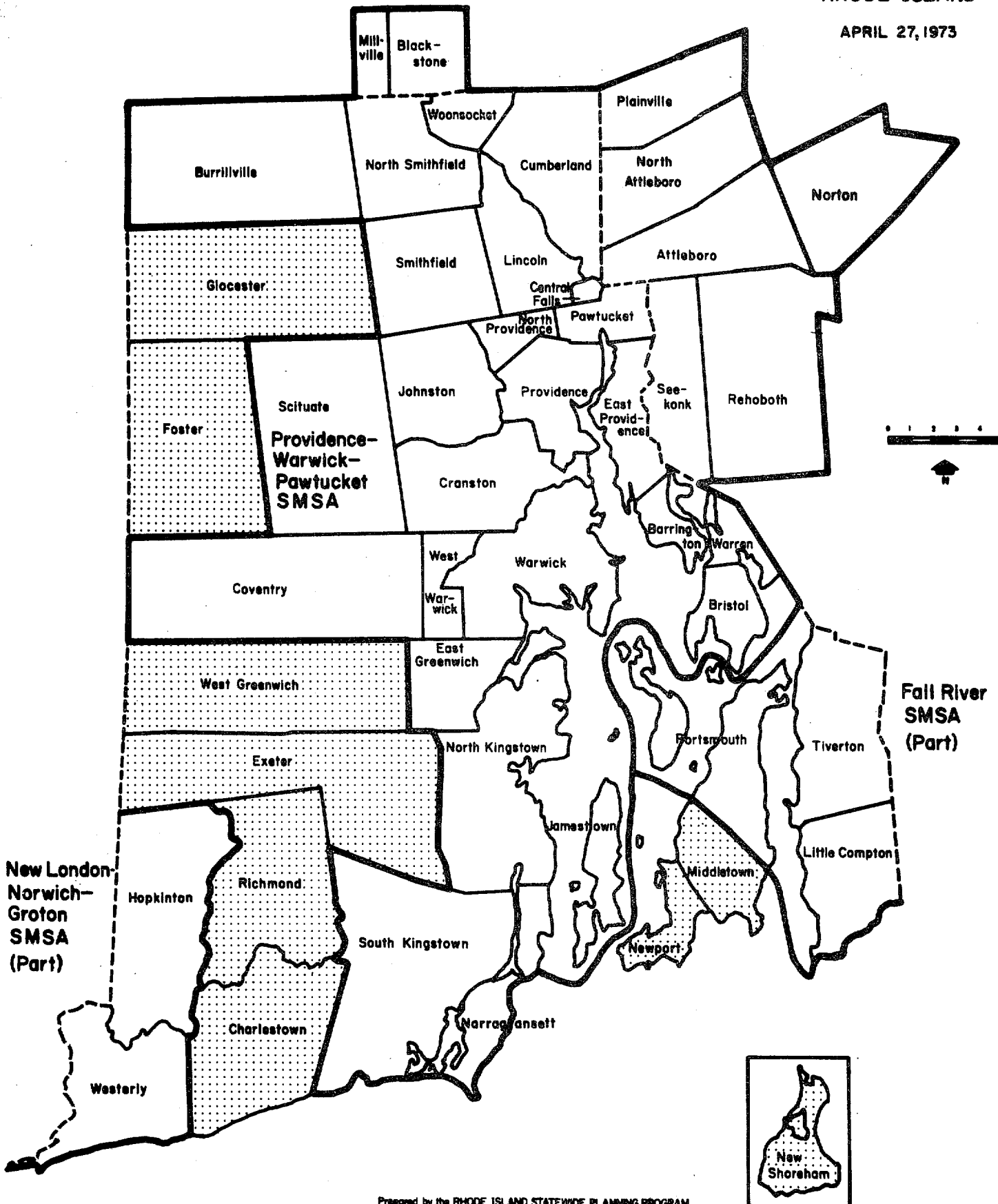
Several revisions in the state population projections were made during the fiscal year. The previously adjusted series of predictions produced by the cohort-component computer program were revised to reflect the Navy base closings and the consequent reduction in military personnel and their dependents residing in the state. The estimates used were based on a U.S. Navy personnel characteristics survey of those personnel transferred out of the state. This input was combined with the net influence of out-of-state students attending colleges and universities in the state. Other input data consisted of age-specific birth rates by color, for Rhode Island, gradually merged into several national series, with state survival rates held equivalent to U.S. forecasted totals. Zero net migration was assumed throughout the projected period. This resulted in forecasts by five year age, sex, and color groups.

The computer program for allocating city and town population projections from state totals forecasts, produced from the cohort-survival computer program, was still under preparation at the end of the fiscal year. This program required a method for calculating ratio values for each of the 39 cities and towns to measure percent changes that occurred in any previous decade for each five year cohort, by municipality, and in relation to the changes that occurred in the comparable groups on the state level. City and town migration trends that occurred during the 1960-1970 decade were also adjusted to account for the changes in military personnel totals. An interim phase of the program was developed to allocate state total population projections by city and town. It involves primarily the ability to link each city and town ratio value previously computed by five year age group to forecasted changes that occurred in comparable state total groups. The Program staff also distributed "employment by place of work" by census tract and traffic zone as input to the travel forecasting model for transportation planning. Summary population projections are shown in attachment V-1.

FIGURE 5

STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREAS
IN
RHODE ISLAND

APRIL 27, 1973



b. Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates (IGA 20.205)

The Program prepares population estimates for inter-censal years by county and municipality for publication by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data on births, deaths, school enrollment, automobile registration and covered employment for 1972 were summarized and coded for processing and forwarded to the Bureau of the Census. Population estimates of Rhode Island counties for July 1, 1972 and July 1, 1973, prepared by the Census Bureau using data supplied by the Program, are exhibited in attachment V-2.

c. Environmental Inventory (IGA 14.203)

The Statewide Planning Program was directed by the Governor to undertake a statewide environmental inventory to ensure sound decision making in both use of the state's land and the development of the state's transportation system. The inventory process utilizes computer technology to systematically compile data on both the natural and man-made environment of the entire state. Any element that is either a component of the environment or that can have an effect on the environment is eligible for data bank entry.

The Program staff initiated development of a "master file," during the fiscal year, for evaluative use in plan preparation. The file arranges the data so that all the information coded to any one cell (a cell is equivalent to 10 acres) can be recorded on a single IBM computer card. This will facilitate future data comparisons for single or multiple cell areas.

Final edit maps were completed for vegetative types, wetlands, municipal zoning, and historical sites and the initial draft of a technical report on the methodology used in the inventory was completed for staff review. Table 7 presents the status of the Environmental Inventory at the end of the fiscal year.

d. Continuing Transportation Planning (IGA 20.205; 20.505)

This activity is pursued to insure that the transportation elements of the State Guide Plan remain responsive to changing needs and conditions.

(1) Surveillance

Surveillance is the process of maintaining current land use and socio-economic data and information on transportation system

Table 7
STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY
JUNE 30, 1974

| | | Year Initiated | Coded | Corrected | Punched & Verified | First Run of Edit Map | Corrected | Final Edit Map |
|--|----|----------------|-------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| General Soil Types | 72 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Land Use (1961) | 72 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Present Water Quality (1967) | 72 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Public Water Service Areas | 72 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Public Sewer Service Areas | 72 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Analysis Zones | 72 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Wetlands Inventory | 73 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Vegetation Types | 73 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Flood Hazard Areas (insurance in force) | 73 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Municipal Zoning (in effect in 1972) | 73 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Municipal Land Use Plans (published by 1972) | 73 | | | | | | | |
| Historic Sites | 74 | X | X | X | X | X | X | |

characteristics and travel patterns. There are three phases to the surveillance process; data collection, analysis, and documentation.

The Program staff continued work on the 1971-72 Rhode Island Origin-Destination Update Study. All marine terminals furnished information on their shipping operations to complete data collection for the movement of goods by water, and all gas companies furnished information concerning pipeline deliveries. The five airlines that have cargo facilities at T.F. Green Airport were asked to supply information for the goods movement survey. Computer tapes were purchased from the Penn Central Transportation Company describing inbound and outbound movements of commodities by rail for the state. These tapes were adjusted for use in the analysis phase.

Traffic data, ground count data for 60 locations, data on peak hour factors at 120 locations, and directional factor data at 35 locations were assembled to calculate the following values passing each counting station: R.I. passenger autos, out of state passenger autos, two-axle trucks and multi-axle trucks. The resulting values will be used in the development and calibration of travel modes. Two technical papers were completed and three drafts were started to document various phases of this work.

The Program staff, with the cooperation of the Port Manager's Office of the Port of Providence, has been monitoring the monthly movement of goods shipped and received by the port. Surveillance of the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority ridership and revenues, and the sale of taxable motor fuel was continued throughout the fiscal year. The number of motor vehicle miles travelled in the state was determined by computing the average automobile mileage per gallon and the net taxable gallons of motor vehicle fuel sold. Selected data are published in Attachment V.

(3) Reappraisal

Five studies of services and facilities for public transportation were completed as part of the reappraisal process. These are concerned with Shelter Facilities, Public Transportation Needs of Low Income Families and the Elderly, Route Modifications, Study of the Fare Structure, and Transit Service to URI and vicinity. Also, special tabulation and trip tables, utilizing the 1971-72 O-D Update Study data as well as data forecasts from the 1961 and 1964 O-D Survey, were made for other state agencies.

(4) Service

The continuing transportation planning provides data useful to other public agencies and the private sector. During fiscal year 1974 the Program provided origin-destination trip tables by several purposes to the University of Rhode Island. These trip tables were used in a feasibility study pertaining to the use of hydrofoils within Narragansett Bay.

Several other data were also supplied to the consultant performing the Census "journey to work" analysis. In addition to the above mentioned items, origin-destination trip data was supplied to the City of Warwick for use in their transportation master plan.

(5) Procedural Development

Coding of all transit and non-transit nodes and links was completed for the statewide transit network, and the 1971 transit network was successfully built with no apparent errors. Trees for this network were also built and will be checked for logical routings in fiscal year 1975.

A year 2000 highway network 80 was coded and built. The Program staff updated the link data and made corrections in the historical records, utilizing the historical record correction and updating program (FIXLINK).

(6) Reporting

A monthly report is prepared and distributed to state and local agencies in Rhode Island, federal agencies, public information media and a number of other interested persons and groups. The mailing list currently includes about 475 entries. This report summarizes progress made by the Program in all aspects of planning and implementation. All publications are described, and data which may be useful to others is listed.

This annual report is prepared each year in compliance with Section 42-36-1 of the General Laws of 1956 as amended. This report is published as part of the state's Digest of Annual Reports, which is distributed to all members of the General Assembly, state and federal agencies, local governments libraries, and others interested. The material prepared for the Digest is also reproduced and distributed as a separate Annual Report which is also the completion report for the Integrated Grant Administration Project.

A series of program reports, special reports, and technical papers is used to document all major studies and present policy and plan recommendations to all levels of government and the public. Those publications issued to date are listed in Attachment III.

e. Address Coding Guide / ADDEDIT (IGA 20.205)

Part II of the Address Coding Guide Correction/update Program

consists of ADDEDIT, a correction/update process for all address ranges contained in the original DIME file. Work on this phase of the file was initiated in the first quarter of fiscal year 1974, and involved correcting and updating all address range data in the Geographic Base File. Approximately 65 percent of the DIME file has been corrected and updated by this process and submitted to the U. S. Bureau of the Census. It is expected that the updating process will be completed by the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 1975.

PART FIVE: SPECIAL PROJECTS

a. Southeastern New England Water and Related Land Resources Study

The SENE Study was undertaken by the New England River Basins Commission to prepare a comprehensive management plan for water and related land resources for Rhode Island, Eastern Massachusetts, and the Pawcatuck-Stonington area of Connecticut. The Statewide Planning Program coordinates the activities of Rhode Island state departments and agencies as they relate to the SENE Study's Coordinating Group and Study Management Team.

Single Purpose plans for study elements and river basin planning areas were received for review by the Program staff. These reports, and all revisions, will be integrated into a multi-purpose plan which will be produced by the combined efforts of the participating federal and state agencies and citizens advisory committees. Table 8 indicates the status of the single purpose planning phase at the end of the fiscal year.

The SENE Study Management Team was divided into three work groups to deal with the water, water-related land, and land use elements of the River Basin Study Areas. Draft reports were completed for review for the Pawtuxet, Narragansett Bay, Pawcatuck, and Blackstone-Ten Mile-Woonasquatucket-Moshassuck River Basins. Comments on these drafts were forwarded to the SENE Study staff.

The Program staff reviewed reports on the study of urban waterfronts, the allocation of Early Management Recommendations Task Force funds, and a working paper entitled "Capitalizing on Opportunities to to Legal and Institutional Work." Also, the state of Rhode Island and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation developed a work program to enable the Bureau to support the state's study of the bay islands. This work will be funded by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation from SENE Early Management Recommendations Task Force account.

Single purpose plans were prepared for the Water Quality element of the SENE Study for the Woonasquatucket-Moshassuck, Pawcatuck, Pawtuxet, Blackstone and Narragansett Bay River Basins. Alternatives for the Ten Mile, Blackstone, Pawtuxet, and Narragansett Bay basins were evaluated in terms of technological feasibility, estimated costs, and political problems affecting implementation. Alternatives for the Blackstone, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, Narragansett Bay and Woonasquatucket-Moshassuck River Basins were evaluated in terms of social and environmental considerations and land use aspects.

Table 8

SENE STUDY
STATUS - SINGLE PURPOSE PLANS - JUNE 30, 1974

River Basin Study Areas

| Study Element | Pawtuxet | | | Narr. Bay | | | Blks.-Ten-Mi.- Woon.-Mosh. | | | Pawcatuck | | |
|---|----------|---|---|-----------|---|---|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------|---|---|
| | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C |
| 1.00 Envir. & Socio-Econ. Framework | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 2.01 Climate Meterology, Hydrology, Water Quality, etc. | X | | | X | | | X | | | X | | |
| 2.02 Related Land* | X | X | | | | | | | | X | X | |
| 3.01 Flood Plain and Stream- flow Mgt. | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | X | X | X |
| 3.02 Water Quality | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | X | X | X |
| 3.03 Groundwater Mgt. | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | X | X | |
| 3.04 Water Supply | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | X | X | |
| 3.05 Land Use Patterns Allocations & Mgt. | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 3.06 Special Environmental Factors | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 3.07 Fish and Wildlife | | | | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | |
| 3.08 Outdoor Recreation | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| 3.09 Inland Wetland Mgt. | X | X | | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 3.10 Navigation | X | X | | X | X | | X | X | | X | X | |
| 3.11 Coastal Resources | X | X | | X | X | | X | X | | X | X | |
| 3.12 Power | X | X | | X | X | | X | X | | X | X | |
| 3.13 Minerals | X | X | | X | X | | X | X | | | | |
| 3.14 Irrigation and Drain- age | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

Table 8 (Continued)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|--|----|----|----|--|----|----|---|--|----|----|---|
| 3.15 Sediment and Erosion | X | X | X | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | | X | X | X |
| 3.16 Health Aspects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.00 Legal and Institutional Framework | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.01 Urban Water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.02 Coastal Zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals as of: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June 30, 1974 | 17 | 16 | 10 | | 17 | 16 | 10 | | 15 | 13 | 7 | | 17 | 16 | 8 |

Column headings:

- A - Draft received
- B - Referred to interested parties
- C - Review completed

b. Shore Region Land Use Plan (48.001)

This plan is designed to unify state policies and actions in land use planning and management of coastal resources. The plan will also assist the Coastal Resources Management Council in making decisions for the shore area. It will be based not on new inventories, but on studies now underway or completed, and it will be closely coordinated with the work of the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island.

Twenty-three factors involving both the natural and man-made environment were identified for consideration in plan formulation. Data on these factors was mapped at a scale of 1 inch to 1,000 feet on base maps of each of the twenty cities and towns in the shore region. In most cases the study area extends approximately one mile inland from the saltwater shoreline. The progress of the mapping process is shown by Table 9.

c. The Transit Development Program (IGA 20.505)

This is a short range program for the period 1973-1980, designed to implement the public transit element of the State Guide Plan and to qualify the state for capital grants. The Program staff completed a revision of the "Interim Transit Development Program" during the fiscal year, and presented it to the Technical Committee and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration as a progress report on public transit planning in the state. It will serve as a reference point and guide to fiscal year 1975 planning efforts for completion of the Transit Development Program (TDP).

A major element of the revised interim TDP was the evaluation of existing conditions. The Program staff collected data on current service, user characteristics, financial characteristics of systems, and capital facilities and equipment. Each transit route in the state was subdivided into at least three route segments. Work began on coding a cross reference file to allow the tabulation of census data (population, age, income, housing type, etc.) for the areas served by each route segment individually. This route segment file was matched to the transit trip record file developed for the continuing transportation planning process. An analysis of the fare structure was also prepared on the intrastate routes of all Rhode Island bus companies. As would be expected, the analysis showed higher per mile costs for the transit rider in low population density areas of the state for an average trip.

In the study of anticipated improvements, an analysis was made of the potential usage of four fringe parking areas, and all pertinent information was forwarded to the state Department of Transportation for their review and action. A draft study was completed on the siting of four bus shelters; an investigation began into the possibilities of new technologies being incorporated into the state's mass transit system; and continuing study was performed on the proposal for commuter rail service in the Providence to

Table 9

STATUS OF MAPPING FOR
SHORE REGION LAND USE PLAN

June 30, 1974

| | <u>Data Gathered</u> | <u>Mapping Started</u> | <u>Mapping Completed</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Public water service | X | X | X |
| Public sewer service | X | X | X |
| Water quality | X | X | X |
| Soils: for septic tank | X | X | |
| Soils: for homebuilding | X | X | |
| Wetlands, slope | X | X | X |
| Flood hazard areas | X | X | X |
| Wildlife areas | | | |
| Unique natural areas | X | X | X |
| Historic places | X | X | X |
| Scenic vistas | X | X | |
| Recreation areas | X | X | |
| Commercial tourism | X | X | |
| Commercial fishing | | | |
| Transportation | X | X | X |
| Industrial sites | X | X | X |
| Industrial sites | X | X | X |
| Housing sites | X | X | X |
| Local zoning | X | X | X |
| Local land use plan | X | X | |
| Existing land use | X | X | |
| Fixed/flexible land use | X | X | |
| Shoreline land form | | | |

Davisville Corridor.

d. Action Plan for Highway Planning (IGA 20.205)

The purpose of the "Action Plan" is to detail the methods proposed by the state to insure that proper consideration is given to environmental issues in the development of highway programs and projects. The Statewide Planning Program is responsible for the procedural development and actual conduct of the systems planning phase, which results in the long range highway guide plan, and was therefore charged with preparation of documentation for the systems planning aspects of the Action Plan.

The Program staff submitted revised drafts to the state Department of Transportation, the agency preparing the Action Plan, describing the methods of identification of social, environmental and economic effects and consideration of alternative courses of

action at the system level. The final draft Action Plan was reviewed by the Program staff and all comments were forwarded to the state Department of Transportation for submission to the U.S. Department of Transportation.

e. 1974 National Transportation Study (None)

The 1974 National Transportation Study is the second in a series of biennial studies designed to build upon the data base established by both the 1968 National Highway Functional Classification and Needs Study and the 1972 National Transportation Needs Study to report the extent of the current and projected national transportation systems. Data were collected for this project for the following categories: urban mass transportation, airport systems, parking facilities, truck terminals, bus terminals, railway terminals, other system components, costs surveys, sources of capital funds, and methods of programming. Data on highways was collected by the Planning Division of the state Department of Transportation.

A draft of the "Rhode Island Transportation Plan - 1990" was completed during the fiscal year as an element of the State Guide Plan (see Part Two, section e). The Program staff also completed the draft "1980 Rhode Island Transportation Program." This document emphasizes phased accomplishment of the transportation elements of the State Guide Plan, meets the requirements of the 1974 National Transportation Study, and is currently undergoing review by the state Department of Transportation and the Program staff.

The draft "Narrative Report - 1974 National Transportation Study" was completed for review. And, all data requested by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Systems Analysis and Information, was compiled and submitted on the appropriate data request forms, except for the 1980 Program - Source of Capital Funds and Summary Cost, for the Composite Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick-Massachusetts-Rhode Island Urbanized Areas. These are expected to be conducted in fiscal year 1975.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

As of March 31, 1975

Program Reports

- Number 1: Program Prospectus. December, 1963. (Reference Document).
- Number 2: Program Design Report. February, 1965. (Reference Document).
- Supplement: 1968-1969 Work Program. February, 1968. (Reference Document).
- Supplement: 1969-1970 Work Program. May, 1969. (Reference Document).
(Note: see "Other Publications" section for later work programs).
- Number 3: Cost Accounting Manual. February, 1965. (Reference Document).
- Number 4: Organization Manual. February, 1965. (Reference Document).
- Number 5: Guide Plan: Central Offices for the Executive Branch of State Government. April, 1966. (50% Implemented).
- Number 6: XIOX Users Manual for the IBM 7090/7094 Computer. November, 1966. (Reference Document).
- Number 7: Population Projections for the State of Rhode Island and its Municipalities, 1970-2000. December, 1966. (Reference Document).
- Number 8: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space (Interim Report). February, 1968. (70% Implemented).
- Number 9: Rhode Island Transit Plan: Future Mass Transit Service and Facilities. June, 1969. (40% Implemented).
- Number 10: Plan for the Development and Use of Public Water Supplies. September, 1969. (To be revised by the Rhode Island Water Resources Board).
- Number 11: Plan for Public Sewerage Facility Development. September, 1969. (50% Implemented).
- Number 12: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space (Second Interim Report). May, 1970. (Reference Document).

- Number 13: Historic Preservation Plan. September, 1970. (90% Implemented).
- Number 14: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space, January, 1971. (50% Implemented).
- Number 15: A Department of Transportation for Rhode Island. March, 1971. (100% Implemented).
- Number 16: State Airport System Plan 1970-1990. (Preliminary Draft). March, 1972. (Being finalized).
- Number 17: Westerly Economic Growth Center, Planning Study. February, 1973. (Background study).
- Number 18: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space, Supplement. June, 1973. (40% Implemented).
- Number 19: Rhode Island Transportation Plan - 1990. December, 1973. (Preliminary Draft). (Being finalized).
- Number 20. Solid Waste Management Plan. December, 1973. (80% Implemented).
- Number 21: Report of the Trail Advisory Committee. November, 1974
- Number 22: State Land Use Policies and Plan. January, 1975.
- Number 23: Guide Plan: Administrative and Institutional Facilities for State Government (Interim Report). January, 1975.

Technical Papers

(Reference Documents)

- Number 1: Present Use of Public Transportation in the Providence Metropolitan Area. September, 1965.
- Number 2: A Report on the Historical Points of Interest, Scenic View Areas and Special Topographical Features of the State of Rhode Island. October, 1965.

First Revision. February, 1967.
- Number 3: Data Bank. October, 1965.
- Number 4: Preliminary Transit Usage Forecasts for the Providence Metropolitan Area. October, 1965.
- Number 5: Development and Testing of a Gravity Model for the Providence Metropolitan Area. May, 1966.

- Number 6: Use of the Project Control System in the Rhode Island Statewide Comprehensive Transportation and Land Use Planning Program. June, 1966.
- Number 7: Statewide Trip Generation and Distribution Models. January, 1966.
- Number 8: 1965 Summer Outdoor Recreation Demand and Travel Inventories. March, 1966.
- Number 9: A Modal Split Model for Forecasting Future Usage in the Providence Metropolitan Area. May, 1966.
- Number 10: 1965 Recreation Attitude Survey-Analysis of Data. December, 1966.
- Number 11: 1965 Summer On-Site Recreation Origin Survey-Analysis of Data. February, 1967.
- Number 12: Recommendations for a Continuing Statewide Planning Program in Rhode Island. April, 1967.
- Number 13: Community Development Goals and Policies. June, 1967.
- Number 14: State Airport System Inventory. October, 1969.
- Number 15: Facilities for a "Little State Houses" Operation. November, 1969.
- Number 16: State Airport System-Aeronautical and Operational Activities. April, 1970.
- Number 17: State Airport System Airline Passenger Ticket Survey. September, 1970.
- Supplement Number 1. October, 1970.
- Supplement Number 2. February, 1971.
- Supplement Number 3. Final Report. November, 1971.
- Number 18: 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Selected Data. March, 1971.
- Number 19: Rhode Island Transportation Needs Study, 1970-1990. November, 1971.
- Number 20: Land Zoned for Industrial Use: Inventory and Analysis. January, 1972.
- Number 21: Protection and Control of the Salt Water Shore Area. May, 1972.

- Number 22: An Inventory of State-Owned Land: Methodology. May, 1972.
- Number 23: Aircraft Noise Evaluation. June, 1972.
- Number 24: The Potential Effects of Increasing Oil Tanker Size on Narragansett Bay. July, 1972.
- Number 25: Population Trends of the United States and Rhode Island, 1920-2020. April, 1975.
- Number 26: Changes to 1970 Census Counts. August, 1972.
- Number 27: Urban and Rural Population in R.I. 1970 Census of Population. August, 1972.
- Number 28: General Aviation and Airport Employees Surveys - 1971 R.I. Origin-Destination Update Study. October, 1972.
- Number 29: Development of Address Coding Guides for R.I. Origin Destination Update Study. September, 1972.
- Number 30: Interim Rapid Transit Service in the Providence-Bristol County Corridor. (Revised, February, 1973).
- Number 31: Group Quarters, Hotels and Motels in Rhode Island. January, 1973.
- Number 32: Home Interview Survey Report for the 1971-72 Rhode Island Origin-Destination Update Study. May, 1972.
- Number 33: Truck-Taxi Survey Sample Selection for the 1971-72 R.I. Origin-Destination Update Study. January, 1973.
- Number 34: 1972 R.I. Transportation Inventory for 1974 National Transportation Study. March, 1973.
- Number 35: Population, Population Per Acre, and Percent Population Change 1960-1970. March, 1973.
- Number 36: Computerized Highway Network Development Manual. August 1973.
- Number 37: Evaluation of a "No-Fare" System of Public Transit. October, 1973.
- Number 38: Coordination of State Land Acquisition and Disposition With the State Guide Plan. November, 1973.
- Number 39: A Survey of Potential Sites for Low-and-Moderate Income Housing. March, 1974.

- Number 40: Survey Accuracy Checks, 1971-72 Rhode Island Origin-Destination Update Survey. March, 1974.
- Number 41: Goods Movement Survey Report on Waterborne Shipments. October, 1974.
- Number 42: Mass Transit Survey Report for the 1971-72 Rhode Island Origin-Destination Update Study. April, 1974.
- Number 43: Goals and Policies Questionnaire: Methodology and Analysis of Responses. July, 1974.
- Number 44: Goods Movement Survey Report on Rail Freight. September 1974.
- Number 45: Goods Movement Survey Report on Air Freight. September, 1974.
- Number 46: Average Motor Fuel Consumption Rates for Estimating Automobile Travel in Rhode Island. October, 1974.
- Number 47: The Potential Value and Problems in Using Water Supply Reservoirs and Watersheds for Recreational Purposes. November, 1974.
- Number 48: State of Rhode Island Population Area Data by Census Tract 1960-1970. January, 1975.
- Number 49: Analysis of Interviewer Bias in the Home Interview Survey Portion of the 1971-72 Rhode Island Origin-Destination Update Study. November, 1974.
- Number 50: Taxi Survey Report for the 1971-72 Rhode Island Origin-Destination Update Study. February, 1975.
- Number 51: Airport Travel Cordon Survey 1971-72 Rhode Island Origin-Destination Update Study. January, 1975.
- Number 52: Goods Movement Survey Report on Pipeline Movements. (To be published April, 1975).
- Number 53: External Cordon Survey Report for the 1971-72 Rhode Island Origin-Destination Update Study. (To be published May, 1975.)

Community Shelter Planning Project Reports

- Number 1: Step IA: Preliminary Analysis and Step IB: Establishing Planning Factors and Policies. December, 1966.
- Number 2: Step IC: General Shelter Allocation. October, 1967.

- Number 3: Step ID: Specific Shelter Allocation. August, 1968.
- Number 4: Step II: Emergency Information Readiness. August, 1968.
- Emergency Information Readiness Publication and Distribution Plan. August, 1968.
- Emergency Information Readiness Publicity Plan. August, 1968.
- Temporary Marking and Stocking Plan. August, 1968.
- Number 5: Step III: Identification of Shelter Deficits and Step IV: Procedures for Development of Shelter. December, 1968.
- Number 6: Step V: Directive for Updating Local Emergency Plans for Civil Defense. March, 1969.
- Number 7: Step VI: Official Adoption and Approval. (Final Report). April, 1969.
- Rhode Island Community Shelter Plan: Where to Go . . . What to Do . . . June, 1969.

Procedure Manuals

(Reference Documents)

- Number 1: Recreation Travel Telephone Survey. July, 1965.
- Number 2: External Roadside Recreation O&D Survey. July, 1965.
- Number 3: On-Site Recreational Origin Survey. July, 1965.

Task Reports and Procedure Manuals developed for use in the 1971 Origin-Destination Survey. These reports and manuals were prepared by Urban Transportation Systems Associates, working in cooperation with the Program staff, the Planning Division of the Rhode Island Department of Transportation, and the Division office, Federal Highway Administration.

The Task Reports in this series are:

- Number 1: Preliminary Recommendations Concerning the Overall Study Approach. August, 1970.
- Number 2: Determine What Data are Available From Previous and Current Studies. August, 1970.

- Number 3: Determine Specific Data Needs. August, 1970.
- Number 4: Evaluation of Alternative Data Collection Techniques. August, 1970.
- Number 5: Summary of Procedures for Data Collection. August, 1970.
- Number 7: Determine Time and Cost Estimates for Data-Collection, August, 1970.
- Number 8: Recommend Procedures for Phase III, Data Summary and Analysis. August, 1970.
- Number 9: Estimate Time and Cost Per Data Summary and Analysis. August, 1970.
- Number 10: Final Report. October, 1970.

The Procedure Manuals are:

- Number 1: Sample Selection. October, 1970.
- Number 2: The Home Interview Survey. August, 1970.
- Number 3: The Truck Survey. August, 1970.
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